

DEPENDABLE USED CARS

Model	Description	Price
1933	Austin "12" Saloon	\$ 800
1934	Vauxhall "14" Saloon	\$1,200
1935	Chevrolet Master Sedan	\$1,600
1936	Ford Cabriolet	\$1,600
1937	Studebaker Coupe	\$2,200

FAR EAST MOTORS
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1940.

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Alleged Japanese Demands on French Indo-China SITUATION QUIET BUT "BALLOON MAY GO UP"

THE SITUATION IN FRENCH INDO CHINA REMAINED QUIET THIS MORNING, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES.

Chinese sources declare that negotiations are in progress between the Japanese authorities and Rear Admiral Decoux regarding the Japanese demands which are stated to be as follows:

- 1.—Establishment of Japanese naval bases at Kwangchowwan, Haiphong and Camn-Rahn Bay;
- 2.—Establishment of Japanese military bases at Haiphong and in the interior;
- 3.—French section of the Haiphong-Kunming Railway to be made available to Japan for transportation of men and materials;
- 4.—Establishment of Japanese aerial bases on French territory;
- 5.—Closer economic collaboration between Indo China and Japan.

WARSHIPS CONCENTRATE

There is no confirmation from other sources of these so-called demands. Although the situation in Indo China is at the moment quiet.

Commons Discusses Economic Situation

STRENGTHENING BRITAIN'S SINEWS OF WAR

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Government has directed its energies since its formation to strengthening the sinews of war, declared Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio in the War Cabinet, initiating a discussion on economic organisation in the House of Commons to-day.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS INTENSIFY

R.A.F. Keeps Up Good Work Against Enemy

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—There has been a sudden intensification of daylight raids on England.

As a result several farm buildings in south-west England have lost their roofs or have otherwise been seriously damaged.

A number of high explosive bombs fell near a small town to-day and some of the residents had narrow escapes.

The Air Ministry announces tonight that R.A.F. bombers raided the Paris airport at Le Bourget last Tuesday afternoon.

Several large twin-engined German aircraft were on the ground and others of medium size were standing near the hangars.

The British raiders took the enemy completely by surprise and dropped bombs near the aircraft and hangars.

The British planes had fulfilled their mission and were en route back to their bases before the German anti-aircraft guns could be brought into action.

British bombers attacked the oil plant at Hamburg, the supply depot at Schweitz, a factory at Mors and airfields in Holland and North Germany on Tuesday night. One British plane failed to return.

Where Is Belgian Government?

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked for information on the present whereabouts and attitude of the Belgian Government.

Mr. Butler told the House that Lord Halifax was awaiting certain information. In the meantime he preferred not to give a detailed reply.

Quake Reported In Iran

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TEHERAN, Aug. 7 (Domei).—Reports trickling from Teheran and Haidari in northeastern Iran said that a severe earthquake occurred there, causing considerable damage. No loss of lives was reported.

He began: "It was clear in the very early days of the new government that a tremendous and growing burden rested on Britain. I do not think, however, that the outlook to-day should daunt us.

"To achieve victory as swiftly as may be, our fighting forces must be adequately provided with the sinews of war and the people must be kept in good heart. The Government has directed its energies to strengthening the sinews of war.

"Planes, tanks, guns and munitions of war each call for varied skill and a large variety of materials, drawn from the four quarters of the earth.

It is Total War
"The arena of the war has widened by the increased range of aircraft and the war has become a total war in which the term non-combatants ceases to have any meaning. War of this kind and the complexity of it, involving the whole population calls for economic organisation on a scale unknown in the past and I am prepared to admit, not yet fully achieved in the present."

Turning to the economic position of the enemy, Mr. Greenwood said: "Hitler in his latest speech, painted a rosy picture of his economic strength. He also said that his total supplies for the Army and Air Force are considerably greater than before the attack in the west. That no doubt is true, as of course it is true of this country. But Hitler is beset by serious problems within his swollen boundaries which will intensify as days go by.

Hitler's Food Supplies
"Hitler boasts that his food supplies are guaranteed for as long as the war lasts. I wonder, I fancy that as the war draws on, Hitler will not be happy, as a condition of famine, for which his aggression and conquest are responsible, has condemned considerable areas of his newly-seized territory.

"A multitude of refugees have been trampled on growing corn. His tanks and his own crops are not very good this year. Next spring he will begin to feel the pinch of the food problem even more seriously than now. He will continue the making of war material but some of his chief industrial areas and aerodromes have suffered very heavy punishment.

"Oil refineries, stores, railway junctions, marshalling yards, docks, and ships have been and will continue to be targets for our deadly bombing plans night by night, week by week, more heavily as our bombing strength increases.

Heavily Damaged
"His output undoubtedly has been very seriously interfered with. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair the damage to productive enterprises, lines of

Turn to Page 5, Second Column

It is reported that, in addition to a concentration of some twenty or thirty warships in the vicinity of Tongking Bay, Japan has approximately 30,000 troops along the Indo China-Kwangsi frontier.

The French authorities have dynamited all railway and highway bridges along the Kwangsi and Yunnan frontiers.

The "Telegraph" learns that, in addition to 18 Japanese transports sighted earlier this week heading southwards, presumably towards Indo China, eleven transports were later sighted by a ship en route from Shanghai to Hongkong, heading in the same direction.

American naval sources in Manila confirm increased movements of Japanese warships southwards from Formosa.

Pope Appeals For Truth

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 7, (UP).—His Holiness Pope Pius appealed to newspapers to-day to tell the truth, asserting that incorrect information was comparable to the destruction caused by armoured cars and bombers.

"The tongue has killed more people than the sword," he added.

Nazi Pilot Captured By Woman

Drama In English Country Lane

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A German airman, who is thought to have landed by parachute and who had been at large for about 11 days, was captured to-day in the Bristol area. He surrendered to a woman motorist who noticed his unusual appearance.

It is thought that he may have baled out after his machine was hit.

Walks Out Of Wood

It later transpired that he was captured by Lady Buckland, widow of Lord Buckland. The airman emerged from a wood looking very dishevelled and could only speak a few words of English.

He indicated by a dumb show how he had baled out of his plane and that he was afraid to surrender because he expected to be killed immediately.

It also transpired that the authorities have also arrested two other airman who had baled out of a plane, and had been searching for this man for the past nine days.

Chinese sources reported last night that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has concentrated some twenty divisions of troops under General Li Chung-jen on the Yunnan-Indo China frontier.

It will be recalled that The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Wang Chung-hui, last week warned the French authorities that China would be forced to adopt "certain measures" in the event of enemy troops being permitted to land in Indo China.

Demobilisation Leases
Demobilisation of French and colonial troops in Indo China has ceased on instructions from the new Governor-General, Admiral Decoux, who is concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the French Asiatic Squadron.

Although the French army and naval forces in the Far East are not considerable, France is believed to possess a goodly number of submarines, which are stated to be based at Camn-Rahn Bay. In the event of hostilities, the Japanese Navy would thus meet submarines for the first time in Japan's naval history.

It appeared this morning that shipping between Hongkong and French Indo China, which temporarily ceased last week because of the Japanese refusal to permit British ships to load or unload, has returned to normal. British ships are stated to be sailing on schedule for Indo China ports.

Official In Hongkong
Some interest has arisen locally at the recent arrival here of Commandante Castex, who is stated to be representing the Governor General of Indo-China. The "Telegraph" learns that Commandante Castex has conferred with British officials, including the G.O.C. British Troops, during his stay here.

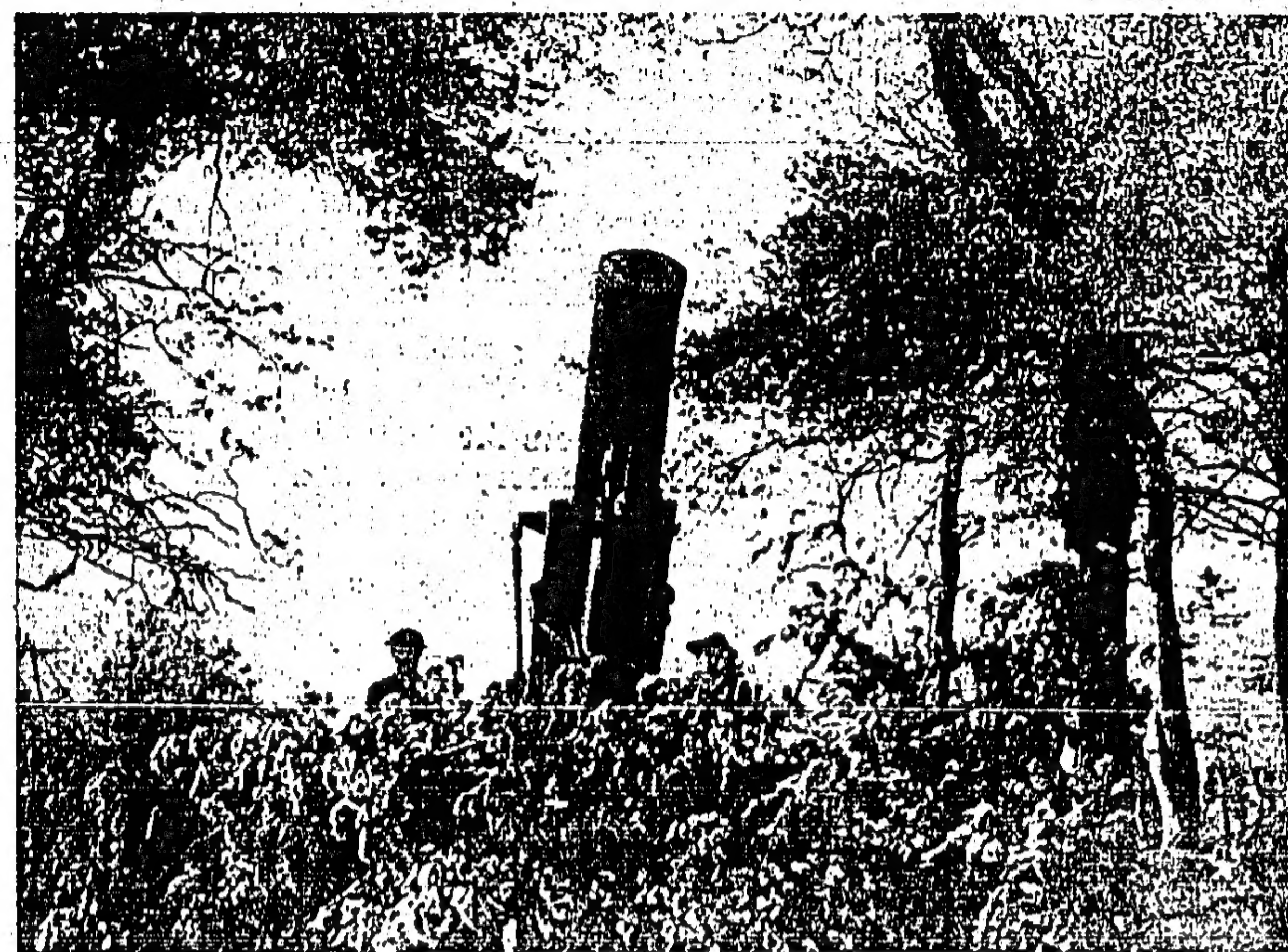
Grow Calls On Matsuoka
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Domei).—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Grew, called on the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday.

It was understood that Mr. Grew questioned the Foreign Minister about foreign Press reports regarding the Franco-Japanese negotiations on the French Indo-China situation. The Foreign Minister pointed out that the Press reports were "utterly inaccurate."

The Ambassador's move is believed to be indicative of the United States concern over the possible developments in French Indo-China.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Canadian Parliament which has been in session since May 10 has been adjourned till November 5.

BRITAIN'S BIG GUNS READY FOR NAZIS



An imposing study of heavy artillery "somewhere in England" indicating the ever watchful eyes of our gunners. These men are always at their posts ready for any eventuality. Should necessity arise these monster guns will inflict devastating damage on the enemy.

Spain's Threat To Britain

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MADRID, Aug. 7, (UP).—The Fascist newspaper "Arriba" declared to-day that Spain was "physically on the verge of battle" against Great Britain.

"Spain is a moral beligerent," it declared.

Britain is the direct violator of our destiny.

"We cannot overlook her armed forces menacing the integrity of our territory."

ITALIANS FORCING THE PACE

British Retire From Three Towns

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A communique issued to-day states that on August 5 an Italian column entered Zeila unopposed.

On the same day Hargeisa was captured by a strong force which included tanks, artillery, machine-guns and aircraft.

Our delaying force fell back after inflicting severe casualties, including three tanks.

Our casualties were slight.

Odweina Occupied
On the morning of August 6, Odweina was occupied by the enemy with infantry, guns and armoured fighting vehicles at 8 p.m.

A small motorised force of the Somali Camel Corps harassed the enemy, themselves suffering no loss.

Palestine Warfare
As regards Palestine, enemy aircraft again raided Haifa on the morning of August 6. A number of bombs were dropped, nearly all of which fell harmlessly in the sea or on waste ground in the town.

Military casualties were nil. Civilian casualties were under ten.

Anti-aircraft defences came quickly into action and opened a heavy fire on the raiders.

On the Western Desert, some enemy movements are reported. Otherwise all is quiet.

ITALIANS BOMB WAJIR

NAIROBI, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—To-day's communique states: "Yesterday two enemy aircraft bombed Wajir without success. They were pursued by our fighter aircraft. Both were registered on one enemy machine. Both escaped in the clouds."

PASSENGER SHIP TORPEDOED: NO U-BOAT WARNING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The 9,337-ton Elder Dempster motor-ship Accra was torpedoed off the Irish Coast on July 25 whilst leading a convoy, it has just been revealed in London.

Eight passengers and nine members of the crew are missing.

The Accra, which was launched in 1926, has normal accommodation for 400 passengers and 160 crew. It is authoritatively learned she did not carry any children.

Survivors state that there was no panic, although one lifeboat capsized and a raft turned over.

The submarine fired without warning and she was not sighted at any time during the sinking.

Sank in 30 Minutes
The Accra sank in about 30 minutes, going down by the stern with her Ensign flying.

Most of the lives were lost when the motor lifeboat capsized.

A member of the crew said: "I saw the Captain picked up."

Herbert Enright, a steward, said: "I had just finished serving coffee after luncheon when the torpedo hit us."

"I was on the Lusitania in the last war when she was torpedoed, and this is the third time I have been torpedoed in this war."

"The passengers and crew behaved wonderfully, but nobody had any time to collect their belongings."

"I understand the submarine was sunk a few hours later."

The Accra is well known on the African coast and has been engaged in the Liverpool-West Africa service.

There is apparently at present no official list of the accused but M. Daladier, M. Mandel, M. Compagnon and M. Delbos, who went to Casablanca after the armistice was asked for, will be closely questioned.

M. Daladier, who was Prime Minister of France when war was declared is now at Orange under a Police guard awaiting instructions.

The Central Figure
M. Mandel is the only one of the four who is kept under close arrest and is likely to be the central figure of the trials. M. Mandel never concealed the fact that he is a Jew and in December, 1939, he refused to attend a State reception in honour of Herr von Ribbentrop who had just signed a pact of eternal peace between France and Germany.

To-morrow's proceedings are expected to be purely formal. Thereafter, "witnesses" will be examined and individual indictments framed.

Bad Weather
Hampers
But R.A.F. Score Hits
On Nazi Facilities

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique states that last night R.A.F. bombers, hampered by low cloud and poor visibility, were forced to abandon many of their primary objectives.

In spite of this, an oil plant at Hamburg, a supply depot at Scherbo, an anti-aircraft battery at Hamburg and a factory at Mors were attacked, while other aircraft bombed aerodromes in Holland and Northern Germany, causing damage to hangars and many fires.

One of our aircraft is missing.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Sir Kenneth Lee, Director-General of the Ministry of Information, has resigned and is succeeded by Sir Frank Pick, formerly a member of the London Passenger Transport Board.

WAR GUILT TRIAL

French Ex-Ministers To Be Indicted

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—"Reuter" learns that the Supreme Court to try the men regarded as responsible for the declaration and conduct of the war opens to-morrow at Riom, ten miles to the north of Clermont-Ferrand.

There is apparently at present no official list of the accused but M. Daladier, M. Mandel, M. Compagnon and M. Delbos, who went to Casablanca after the armistice was asked for, will be closely questioned.

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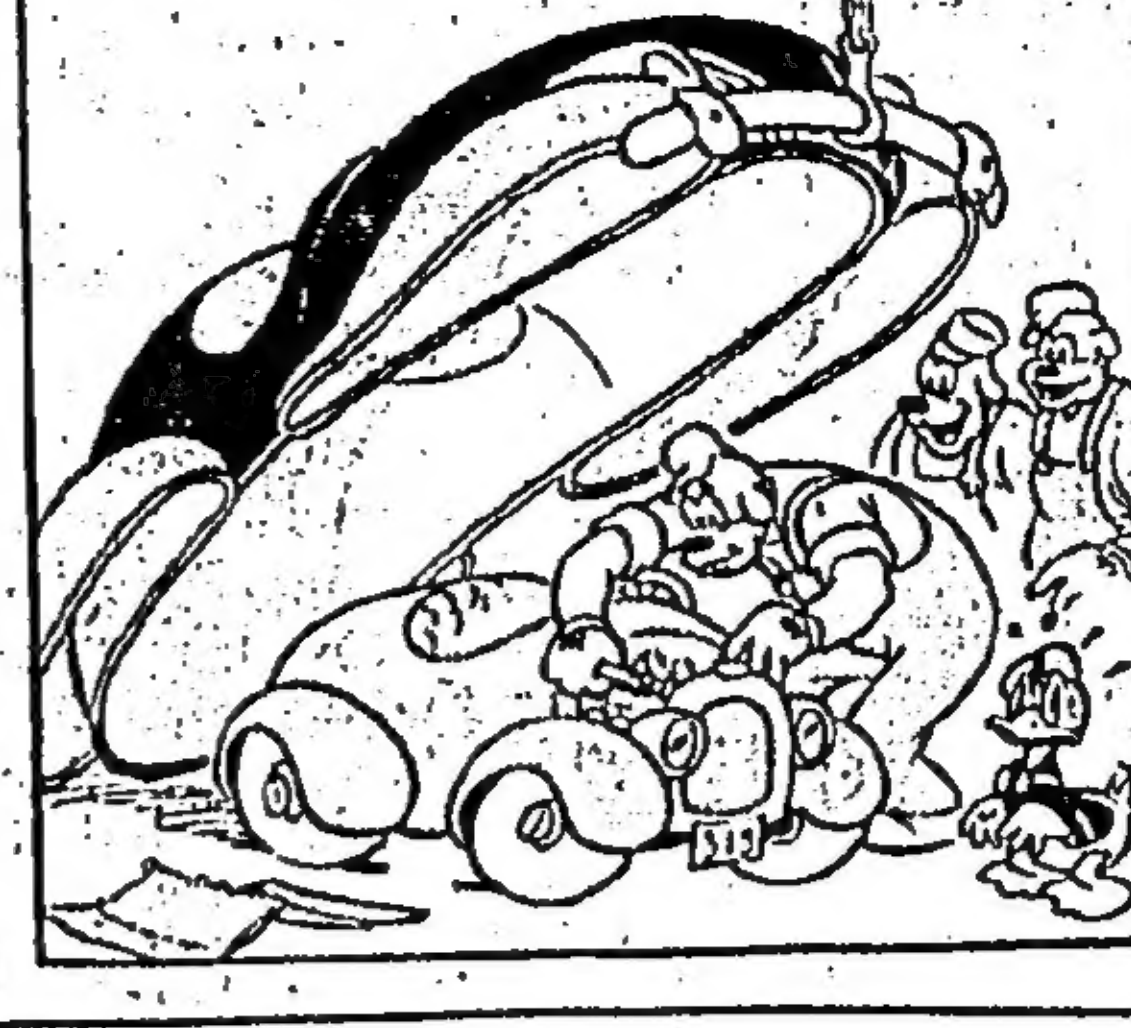
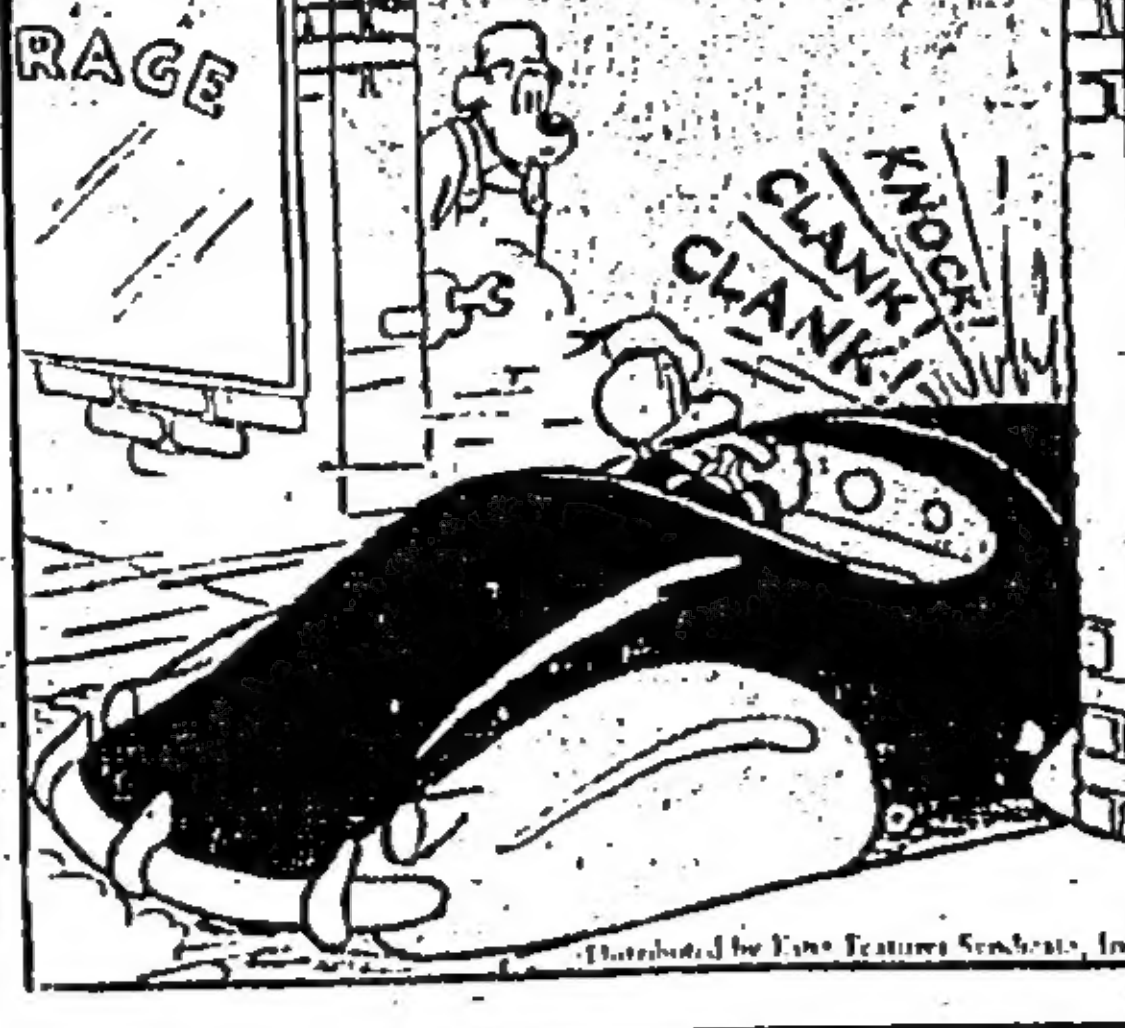
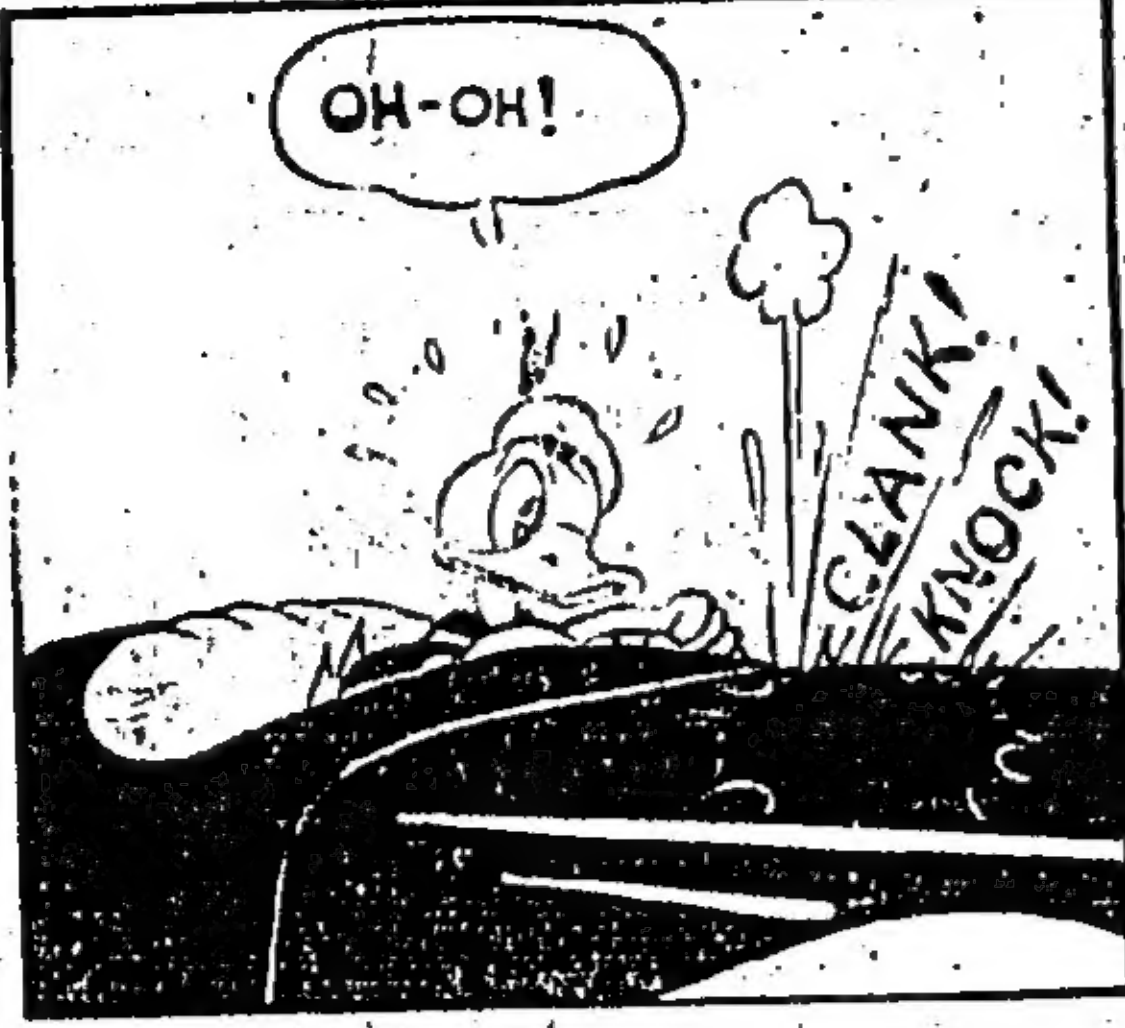
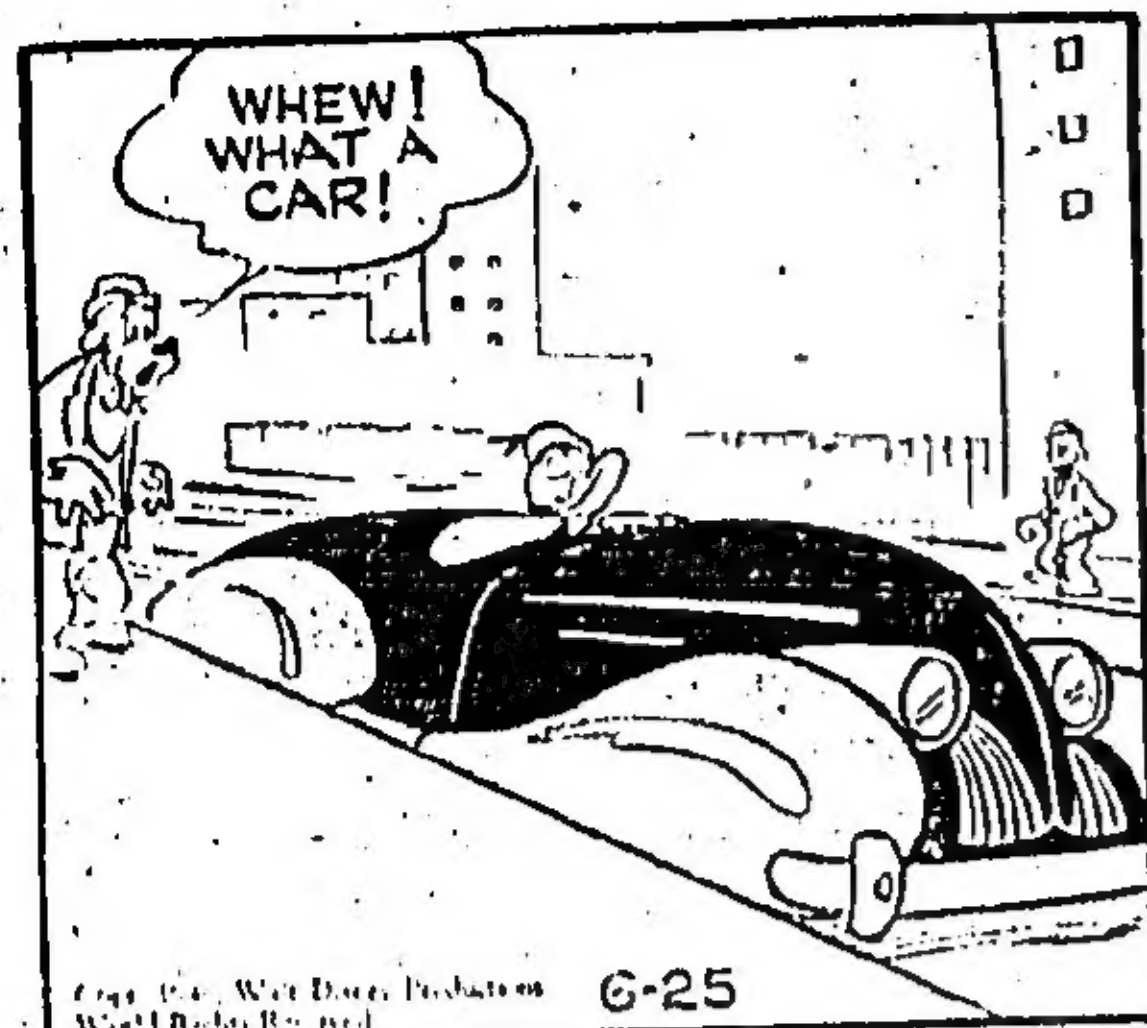
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Further Late News

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MAGAZINE PAGE



MEDITERRANEAN WAR MAP

THIS map shows the area of Europe and Africa affected by the entry of Italy into the war on Germany's side.

Italy has, as the map shows, many possible directions for her initial attacks, but whatever she undertakes will obviously fall into the pattern of German strategy.

Recent Italian claims have demanded Gibraltar, Malta, Suez and Palestine from the British. These may forecast attacks by air and sea. Suez and Palestine are within range of the strong Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands.

Malta has the fortified Italian base of Pantellaria Island as close neighbour. Gibraltar would only be in

immediate danger if Spain decided to join with Italy and Germany. In that case the Spanish Balearic Islands in the western Mediterranean would provide valuable bases to the enemy.

Other land operations Italy might undertake in Europe could be attacks from Albania on Yugo-Slavia and Greece. The former would affect the whole balance of power in the Balkans and might in turn involve Russia in some protective-pro-Slav action.

The latter would be made with the object of securing the Greek seaports against possible Allied footholds. These

ports would at the same time offer bases from which to interfere with sea communications—especially with Turkey.

Italian action from her African possessions of Libya, Eritrea and Abyssinia would from the start be handicapped by the impossibility of maintaining supplies by sea; for in any Mediterranean operations the Italians must reckon with British naval superiority.

One thing is clear; if Italy enters this war with Germany she will be the one certain loser. A German victory will leave Italy as much in a state of vassalage to Hitler as it would Britain and France, and from an Allied victory Italy could expect scant mercy.

Footnotes to History

Armored warships have so completely revolutionized naval warfare that the general American reader, knowing the importance of the invention, but lacking knowledge of its true birth, is filled with pride in the feeling that for the first time in history ironclads were used in the struggle to preserve the Union. The bloodless battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, off Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, is pointed out as the inauguration of the use of ironclad vessels.

This is not the precise truth. For, in 1855, during the Crimean War, Capt. Cowper Coles of the Royal Navy had ingeniously out-fitted a raft with iron-plated protection, and boasting a revolving 32-pounder that rotated without the use of spikes or tackle. The experiment had been born as a result of the hot fire of the Russian guns defending Sebastopol, but never went beyond the embryo stage.

In the summer of 1861, the Confederate engineers raised a sunken Federal frigate, the Merrimac, the after cutting it down to the hull, dressed it in iron plates. This apparent freak created havoc among the Union flotilla, threatening to annihilate the entire fleet. But the following spring, Capt. John Ericsson, a Union engineer, constructed the ironclad Monitor as a counter-weapon.

The subsequent battle was indecisive except for the fact that it halted the destruction of the Northern armada by the South. Its greater significance lies in the fact that it ushered in a new era of naval fighting, that of the steel battleship, and sounded the knell of wooden warfare.

Daily Quotation

THE ELECT are those who put life into one, who give courage to the faint-hearted; hope out of their own heart's constancy.—LADY RITCHIE.

without prospects and scarcely able to scrape together a living. At twenty-eight, he was a millionaire. At thirty-eight, he retired from money-making, resigning all directorships and, later, passing over the controlling interest of the Daily Express to his eldest son.

How did he do it? He became secretary to a man with great commercial interests, won his employer's confidence by demonstrating a gift for salesmanship and a brilliant trading instinct. Soon, he was handling huge business deals.

He established himself in Montreal as an independent financial source, put through some of the greatest industrial consolidations and reorganizations in the history of Canadian finance.

During one of his visits to London, in connection with financial schemes, Mr. Max Aitken renewed a friendship with a fellow-Canadian from New Brunswick, named Bonar Law. A general election was in progress.

Bonar Law, who was fighting a desperate struggle in North-west Manchester, urged Aitken to come and help him in the fight. Aitken, to the astonishment of every financial house in Canada, declared he would do more. He would fight a constituency himself. He became the candidate for Ashton-under-Lyne.

It was absurd. Aitken was a stranger to this country. His opponent was a local man. He had ten days in which to wrest the seat from the Liberals. He got in with a majority of 190.

Max Aitken settled in London. In 1911 he was knighted. In 1914, he was in khaki as record officer—a sort of super-publicity man—for the Canadian forces in France. In 1916, he was working hard to put out Asquith and put Lloyd George in.

Largely as a result of his and Lord Northcliffe's efforts, the transformed War Cabinet, with Lloyd George as Prime Minister and Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House, was formed. Sir Max—he had already been made a baronet—was rewarded with a peerage and became the first Baron Beaverbrook.

It was in the last year of the war that Lord Beaverbrook took over the paper with which he is associated in the minds of most people. He bought the controlling interest of the Daily Express for £17,500. (In the previous year, the paper had lost £40,000.) Beaverbrook spent hundreds of thousands of pounds, and eight years of his life, in making the paper a success. He retired from management (theoretically) in 1920. In the Express office to-day, "the Beaver," as he is universally known in Fleet Street, is officially Daily Express Reader No. 1.

He also remains its No. 1 contributor. In its columns he

HERE IS A FOOTBALL POSER



FOUR teams—the Lions, the Tigers, the Panthers and the Bears—formed a miniature football league. Each team played one match against each of the other three, two points being awarded for a win and one point for a draw.

Eleven goals in all were scored, five of them by the Lions. In their match against the Bears, the Lions won by two goals to one.

The Tigers amassed five points in all; the Lions, three points; the Bears, one point.

What was the score in the game between the Bears and the Tigers?

SOLUTION

The Tigers beat the Bears 1—0.

This is a problem in deduction. 1.—It will be found that the Tigers must have won against the Lions; otherwise more than 11 goals are required.

2.—Also all the Panthers' matches must have been pointless draws.

3.—One goal is left unaccounted for; and, since the Tigers won their third game, the result must have been as above.

launched the abortive Empire crusade, which resulted in Mr. Baldwin's plaint that Lord Beaverbrook had a "personal vendetta" against him.

In his headlines, he assured his readers that there would be "no war this year or next year." And since the war started his pen has been hard at work. Beaverbrook has often been wrong, but he has never been beaten. At the age of sixty-one this month, he tackles the job of his career. We may all be thankful that he has agreed to do so.

BRITAIN'S LEADERS: No. 2

MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION: LORD BEAVERBROOK

THE new Government has only one Member who, in public life, has inflamed more controversies and fanned more feuds than its Prime Minister.

He is the man whom Mr. Churchill chose as Britain's first Minister for Aircraft Production. It wanted a war to make Churchill Prime Minister; it needed a Churchill to coax Lord Beaverbrook off the front page of the Daily Express and to harness the resources of that human power station to the machinery of government again.

In accepting office, Lord Beaverbrook becomes the only member of the new Government who shares with Mr. Churchill the distinction of having held important ministerial rank in the Coalition which led us to victory in the last war.

Towards the end of 1917, Lloyd George invited Beaverbrook to become the first Minister of Information. But those who hoped that Beaverbrook would become Minister of Information again were disappointed. At the outbreak of war he let it be known that, if the post were offered to him, he would refuse it.

It was thought to be Lord Beaverbrook's intention to refuse Government office altogether. Instead, Mr. Churchill has persuaded him to accept an appointment in which success is as vital to our war effort as Lloyd George's appointment to the Ministry of Munitions in the last war.



Most unexpected, most impressive of Mr. Churchill's Cabinet changes was the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister for Aircraft Production.

Now, the astonishing genius which transformed the penniless son of a Presbyterian minister into a millionaire at twenty-eight, established an unknown Canadian as a dominating figure in politics in his early thirties, and boosted a derelict newspaper into a position of world importance in its proprietor's middle life, is devoting his powers to the immense and momentous task of giving the Allies numerical superiority in the air.

Deliveries from the United States have fallen short of hopes. The

Beaverbrook press—which, officially, Lord Beaverbrook no longer owns, and with the views of which, officially, Lord Beaverbrook does not necessarily agree—has been campaigning the Government to depend not on America, but on increasing the production of our own aircraft factories in this country. Now it is Beaverbrook's job to answer their demand.

His first aim in life—when he was Mr. William Maxwell Aitken, the sixth son of an evangelical minister, with fiery faith and limited income, in New Brunswick, Canada—was to make money.

At twenty, he was penniless,

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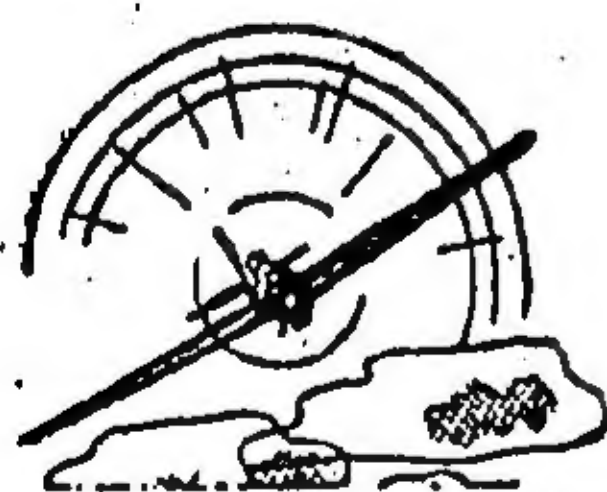


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The Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, August 8, 1940.
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SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Japan has apparently decided on a
change in policy and is contemplat-
ing action which she feels will
realise her aims. One naturally asks
what are the prospects for her in
this quest for hegemony in Asia.
She starts off with a comparatively
empty treasury and facing an em-
bargo on essential materials—aviation
spirit and scrap metal which
hitherto she has been able to import
from the United States, fifty-six
per cent. of her requirements come
from that country.

This seems to indicate that Japan's
trade must immediately suffer eclipse
since her merchandise could hardly
export to trade with Europe, India
or Australia on anything like the
same scale. Japan more than any
other nation depends on trade for
her internal economy. Unlike China
she is not self-supporting and she
cannot divert the materials she re-
quires from China, now so bitterly
hostile.

Japan's greatest anxiety must be
her precarious position in China,
where she can neither complete her
task of conquest, nor gracefully
withdraw from the unhappy adven-
ture. The more anxiety she displays
in trying to conciliate China the
more she acknowledges her own
weakness. Japan cannot hope to
win over China to her side after the
way she has mercilessly and ruth-
lessly destroyed her cities, and
rendered millions homeless.

It is the business of statesmen to
envisage the future, and the wisest
of them are those who take into their
purview the numerous factors which
are at work moulding that future.
If an important element is omitted,
then the policy which is followed
leads not to good fortune but disas-
ter. The factor which Japan cannot
ignore in the estimate they make is
the policy of the United States. So
far they know that the United States
will not view with indifference any
alteration in the status quo of the
Netherlands. Mr. Cordell Hull the
Secretary of State, has made that
statement and has not retracted it.

There is no reason to suppose that
Germany or Italy would allow Japan
to retain any conquests if they were
successful in Europe, and certainly
she could not hold them if they were
not successful. What must give
Japan further cause for fear is the
fact that Germany's much vaunted
attack on Great Britain has not
materialised, and so much was the
situation changed that such an at-
tempt at landing would now be
almost welcomed in the British as it
would give the army of the Empire
an opportunity which it really seeks.

Britain's sea power is unquestioned
and is growing stronger, and at the
end of the war will be of enormous
strength; for quite clearly the Italian
fleet cannot destroy it and the Ger-
mans have not the means of doing
so. That is the first reason for the
delay in the "blitzkrieg". The second
is the destructive power of the
British Air Force, which is relent-
lessly day and night demolishing

DEAR JOHN,

NOW that normal life is
about to be interrupted
and neither of us can
be sure when or where we
shall next meet, there are
one or two things I feel I
should like to say to you.

We are both fortunate that you
are still at school while the world is
occupied in turning itself upside
down. When the time comes for it
to right itself again, you will have
a tremendous part to play—however
small, it will be tremendous. Seeing
what a mess my generation seems
to have made of its job (although
the fact that 50 nations joined in
sanctions against Italy in 1935 shows
how near we got to our goal of
abolishing war), we haven't the right
to tell yours anything; you must find
out for yourselves.



Historically, my generation doesn't
matter in the slightest any more.
We are the past. You are the future.
The qualities you will most
need in the next few years are self-
reliance and adaptability. The
world you are growing up into will
be a very different world, and a
hard one. It will demand discipline
of you, and service, and I know you
will give them, because I have noted
the beginning of a new spirit moving
in you and your friends.

I was born just too soon to avoid
expecting a measure of certainty
from life—peace, social stability,
even a degree of enjoyment seemed
a part of one's birthright. You will
at least not make that mistake! And
if by any chance these things are
added to you all the more precious
for not having been expected.

What a situation! And yet do you
know, at this moment when our
country is in acute peril I don't feel
despondent, I actually feel excited,
even elated. So much that has been
rotten for so long and seemed to be
indestructibly entrenched is about to
be consigned to the rubbish heap.
The very pace of this catastrophe is
a reassurance.

With what astonishing rapidity
things that seemed part of the regu-
lar pattern of our lives have sud-
denly become meaningless. I took Peter
for a walk on the hills yesterday.
You know how beautifully careful
we have always been in this little
feudal corner of England to conform
with the social code and to keep
Peter on the leash going through the
pheasant woods? Well, yesterday
when I got to the woods something
went snip, and I let him off.

Suddenly the pheasants, and his
Lordship, and the whole elaborate

LETTER TO MY SON

ramshackle structure for which they
stand, seemed supremely comic and
irrelevant. Away went Peter, put-
ting up those ridiculous birds like a
lot of scandalised readers of
"Punch," and away went the social
order! I haven't felt so carefree for
months!

But that is only one small bit of
it, and perhaps not a particularly
edifying bit. One's personal emo-
tional releases are not important
these days. It seems to me that,
black as things are for us now, and
whatever the immediate outcome,
the prospects for the world are by
no means hopeless.

Though we are engulfed in the
greatest war in history I feel posi-
tively optimistic about possibilities
of abolishing wars in the future.
Seeing that I have already been
through one war to end war, does
that sound mad? Some of the fac-
tors of current weakness in the de-
mocracies may themselves actually
be symptoms of a better order
emerging.



ONE of the things that has so de-
pressed us has been the reluctance
of the free democracies to prepare
themselves for defence and (so far
as the small ones were concerned)
to fight for their freedom when the
time came.

But growing detestation of war,
bred from their experience of the
sufferings and futility of the last one
(and coupled with the tremendous
change in outlook brought about by
the growing ease of communications,
which makes national boundaries
look silly) has set in motion some-
thing historic.

Peoples have begun to question
whether national sovereignty is any
longer the supremely important thing
it was. Hence their half-hearted-
ness about its defence. I say "be-
cause," because it was, at the time it
was caught, only a partially-
formed, almost sub-conscious idea.
This gave brute force its chance.
But the tendency is good.

The small Powers have been
caught midway in a tremendous
political movement—but the end of
the movement, don't you see, is
Federation. What, for the moment,
has proved a decisive weakness con-
fidence—the seeds of strength—and
sanity. And it will develop.

Then again, the whole character
of warfare is changing. In the old
days soldiers manning the front line
were sustained with the knowledge
that they were protecting their wives
and children. To-day they have no
such certainty. While they are busy
in the line their wives and children
may be bombed to smithereens be-
hind their backs. That makes a tre-
mendous psychological difference—
and it's not a difference that favours
the survival of war.



THERE'S another thing, too.
We have all heard people pro-
testing against the savage disre-
gard of the "rules" of war-
fare.

There aren't any rules of warfare;
war is a breakdown of rules. For a
period of history (in the seven-
teenth and eighteenth centuries pre-
eminently) monarchs waging war on
one another agreed on certain rules
of war because it was necessary for
them, in the midst of their aggran-
disements, to avoid a disturbance of
the social order from which they
derived their privilege; upset it, and
they were gone.

But revolutionary wars are dif-
ferent—and this is a revolutionary
war. Hitler doesn't give a damn
about upsetting the social order in
the democracies—in fact, he has ad-
vertised that it is one of the things
he is after. When we have got it
into our heads that this war is only
an military manifestation of a vast
social, economic and political up-
heaval that is shaking and remould-
ing the whole world we shall feel
better about it—and we shall stop
talking nonsense about "rules." (And
after all, even the Nazis have been
ruthless to a plan.)

Our country is about to undergo
sufferings more terrible and wide-
spread than any that have happened
to it since the Black Death, but
don't let us flatter ourselves that
even if all of us and of our order
went down in ruin Freedom would
perish from the earth. Freedom
will not oblige the Dictators by
doing any such thing. It is of far
too deep and sturdy a growth for
that—and my generation, though we
have talked and written so much
about preserving it (and, to do us
justice, have even done our spot of
fighting for it)—are certainly not its
last and only guardians.

Besides don't forget our talks
about what Freedom is. It is by no
means the same thing for you and
me as it is for Clegg, the road-
mender, or for the miners' sons you
were in camp with last summer.
There must be suffering and dark-
ness first, but out of the new dis-
pensation, in the end, a new freedom
will spring, and a better freedom.
Revolution is always cruel, but it is
seldom barren.

And the suffering and darkness
are probably necessary now. We
have earned them with our indol-
ence. You know the tag about a
people, getting the Government it
deserves. I have never thought that
true; but if one were to judge the
democracies by their rulers, one
would certainly have to call them
effete. Complacent, unimaginative,
indifferent to suffering at home or
outside—too comfortable, in fact.

Our rulers have foreseen nothing.
To-day France and ourselves are
calling on America. Yesterday
China, Abyssinia, Spain, Czecho-
slovakia called on us—and got no
answer. We are left to fight alone
now because we would not fight to-
gether when we had the chance and
the duty. All the democracies have
let down all the other democracies;
the only thing they have done col-
lectively is to suffer from a common
atrophy of will.

The decent people of this island
don't deserve such rulers—though,
perhaps, some of us who saw what
was happening and tried to say so
were not faithful enough in our pro-
tests; when normal channels of pub-
licity proved insufficient we didn't
throw up our job and go out into the
streets and factories to agitate and
organise.



WELL, now—whatever hap-
pens—there is going to be a
radical change. Good-bye to all
that. And this it is that fills
me with hope and even a kind
of joy, though I suppose we are
about to see the end of many
things that I personally treas-
ure.

We have often agreed that this is
a war of ideas, but so far all the
ideas have been on the other side.
That is why the other side has out-
marshalled us at every point in the
game. There has been no inspira-
tion here—and, since Munich, too
little conviction.

Well, now it is the people's turn.
What we need to arm ourselves with
in this country to-day is not only
guns but brooms. And when both
the guns and brooms have done
their job, you and your friends can
get busy on the site that has been
cleared and start building a new
world.

I hope you'll do well in the swim-
ming next Saturday.

Your affectionate
FATHER.

Will America Come In?

THE American Institute of
Public Opinion has over
the past months been taking
a census of American opinion
on the question: Do you think
the United States will go into
the war in Europe or do you
think we will stay out of the
war?

The trend of American
opinion has been as follows:

	U.S. will	U.S. will
	go in	stay out
1939	46 p.c.	54 p.c.
October	46 p.c.	54 p.c.
1940		
February	32 p.c.	68 p.c.
May	51 p.c.	49 p.c.

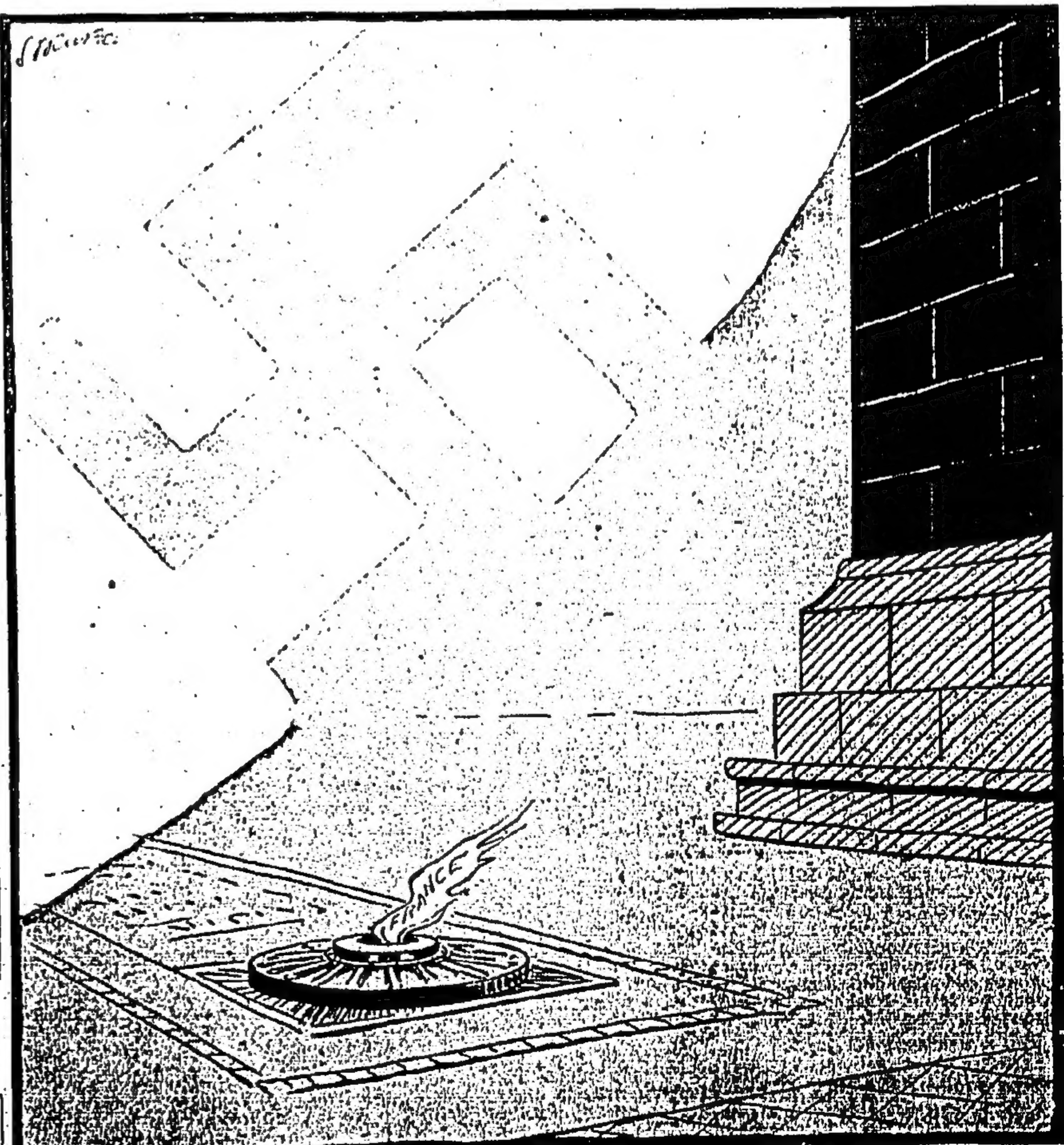
The questions for the May
result were asked after May
14, the day of the German
break-through at Sedan.

Since the Norwegian cam-
paign and the beginning of
the Low Countries offensive
there has been a sharp drop
in the number of Americans
who feel confident of an
ultimate Allied victory.

Eight months ago 82 per
cent. thought the Allies would
win, 7 per cent. thought that
Germany would win and 11
per cent. held no opinion. In
the first week of June,
55 per cent. thought the
Allies would win, 17 per cent.
that Germany would win and
28 per cent. held no opinion.

Germany's inadequate stocks of
petrol, and at the same time making
her ports untenable. That air force
is not only superior in skill and
courage, but also in quality of
machines. These machines are being
added to monthly by the enormous
output in Britain, the United States
and in Canada.

These are factors that a wise
Japanese statesman will consider be-
fore he embarks upon a policy which
is fraught with such danger.



UNDYING FLAME

TO BUY EGYPT'S COTTON

British Government Appoints Commission

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The establishment of a commission with powers to purchase Egypt's cotton crop was announced by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Butler declared that anxiety had been growing for some time in Egypt regarding the disposal of the 1940 cotton crop, the picking of which was about to begin.

Avoiding Economic Disaster
Owing to the great reduction of the demand due to war conditions and difficulties of export, danger was imminent that the bulk would be left unsold in the hands of the cultivators, which would be an economic disaster of the first magnitude.

On representations by the Egyptian Government, the latter accordingly decided to respond by setting up a commission to purchase cotton. On this commission the Egyptian Government was being asked to nominate a representative.

This commission would be prepared before April 30, 1941, to purchase all lint and cotton derived from the 1940 Egyptian crop or as much as was offered to them and all mercantile cotton seed as distinct from sowing seed.

Britain To Bear Cost

The British Government would bear the whole or any net loss which might arise from the transaction, but the whole would be shared equally with the Egyptian Government any net profits which might accrue, on the understanding that such profits may be returned to the Egyptian Government under this arrangement would be used by that Government for the relief of cultivators in a manner to be agreed on between the two Governments.

Asked if the Egyptian Government, as an ally, was co-operating to the fullest extent in this matter, Mr. Butler replied: "We are co-operating."

Honour For Indian Poet

SANTINIKETAN, Bengal, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the 80-year-old Indian poet, received the degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) of Oxford University at a special convocation of Oxford University to-day.

This is believed to be the first time that a special convocation was held outside of Oxford.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Chief Justice of India, represented Oxford University.

Sir Rabindranath, in Sanskrit, thanked Oxford University for its precious gift to him and his country.

LOSSES ABOARD TWO TRAWLERS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that casualties in the trawler *Marsona* were one officer killed, one officer and ten ratings missing, presumed killed, and six ratings wounded.

Casualties in the trawler *Cape Finistere* were one officer wounded, one rating killed and eight ratings wounded.

The loss of both vessels has already been announced.

STRENGTHENING SINEWS OF WAR

FROM PAGE ONE

communication, etc., for a considerable time. He will need to draw more and more on his reserves and the more vigorously he prosecutes the war the more rapidly his stores will disappear.

"He will find it increasingly difficult to replace the losses. Measures have been taken to ensure that Hitler shall not draw sustenance from foreign sources. Not only Germany but the controlled territories will be unable to carry on trade on any scale with the outside world.

Extensive Blockade
The blockade operates over a wide area which must become more and more impoverished as its trade arteries are cut. Hitler will continue to seize all food and materials he can from the over-run territory, but once he has despoiled his victims, his supplies will either cease or become less plentiful.

"Hitler boasts that he possesses unlimited quantities of iron. Iron he possesses in great quantities and he probably has no need to fear a shortage of aluminium. But his coal situation is different and his supplies henceforth will be seriously short. He may sit upon mountains of iron ore but he has not the coal whereby it can be smelted, it will not be of first class military value.

"In a normal year this country exports some 30,000,000 tons of coal to the continent of Europe. None of that henceforth will fall into the hands of Germany.

As regards oil, of 20,000,000 tons normally consumed throughout Hitler's territories per annum, he can hope to produce or procure not more than one half.

Strain Will Be Great

"These are mere pointers to the situation in which Hitler finds himself economically. If and when the pinch comes it will sooner or later be a 100 different directions, it is more than doubtful whether the subdued people of Germany and other lands will or will not be able to stand the strain. Yet we must not for a single moment underestimate the power of the German mind and strength have been devoted to one single purpose—preparation for the strongest and most terrible fighting force the world has ever seen.

"The German economic system has been for some years on a war footing. We must remember that we have not yet felt the full brunt of Hitler's blow.

"We have proved that we are capable of becoming as efficient for war purposes as the dictator, but we are still in the process of the change-over from peace to war economy. We have got to make the best of our resources which must be directed to the national life and effort necessary for a victorious conduct of the war and the maintenance of a national spirit.

We Intend To Win

"We intend to win this war. The Government do not intend to allow the limit of its prosecution to be anything else than the whole resources of manpower, industrial capacity, finance and foreign assets at our disposal. To achieve the maximum effort, we must plan our economic strategy with the view the best co-ordination and co-operation of all the agencies concerned."

Mr. Greenwood then detailed the new arrangements made for consideration of a number of economic problems and co-ordination of their economic effort, saying that each of the group of problems was dealt with by a sub-committee composed of members of the War Cabinet and the ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Serious Problem

One of the most important factors in the effectiveness of their economic warfare was to deal with the serious problem of surplus overseas commodities in such a way as to make them an advantage to Britain and a disadvantage to the enemy.

The collapse of France greatly increased the difficulties of production and "we will give complete priority to those essential weapons of war which will provide maximum resistance to the enemy in the shortest space of time. There is need to keep in our minds the possibility of a long war."

"Priority has not worked as well as it should, but having had to make this great spirit for immediate war measures we are now considering further measures to ensure as far as possible that materials, plants and labour are effectively used to carry out the production programme."

Industrial Capacity

Mr. Greenwood then dealt in detail with the industrial capacity and organisation and said that provision had also been made against the destruction of factories from the air with plans for rebuilding and for moving of reserve plants.

He recalled his statement on July 11 in the House of Commons regarding new organisation to deal with purchases in North America through the Canadian and United States channels following dissolution of the Anglo-French organisation.

The new organisation had been acting at work for some weeks. The United States Government was now engaged in an effort of national rearmament and mobilising American industry for that purpose.

While, therefore, but a few months ago Britain was placing orders with American industry to supplement the deficiencies in the combined Allied production, they had now the need to embark on a much more extensive programme which must be related to the American national defence preparations.

Therefore the House would readily understand the complexity of the question involved in the task of the British Purchasing Commission in New York.

"At the same time we need both in New York and London to co-

865 JAPANESE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The number of Japanese registered with the Police in England is 865, of whom 702 are male and 163 are female. Under-Secretary of the Home Office, in a written reply to Lieut. Col. Sir T. Moore (Conservative) in the House of Commons to-day.

ordinate our requirements with those of India, the Dominions and our allies, who must look to us for supplies.

"The United States and Canada have been our two most important potential providers of war material."

Safeguarding Consumption
Continuing, Mr. Greenwood said it was necessary for efficient conduct of the war that the consumption of the people should be safeguarded and unnecessary hardship avoided.

"The rise in the cost of living is less than the rise in prices generally. Our object is that prices of necessities should be kept down and we are spending considerable sums to do that."

"The policy of anchoring prices of essential commodities will be continued. We believe by these means that we shall ensure the unimpaired health of the nation."

Not Too Rosy

"We have taken steps to increase exports and we will do everything we can properly do in that direction. But in the present circumstances, it is clear that the possibilities of increased exports are not too rosy."

"It is important that we should use foreign exchange as far as we can for the purchases of aeroplanes, munitions etc. Above all, at the same time, we need to retain a proportion of skilled labour on the production of commodities for export in order that our supplies for foreign exchange may be maintained."

"We must limit imports to things essential to the consumption and productive services. If and when the shipping position is not too bad. The capacity has not been very seriously impaired, but we are bound to recognise that our ports and our shipping will be among the main objectives of the enemy's attacks."

"It is prudent to assume that our country make as much as we can of those foodstuffs and materials as can be readily stored to build up our stocks against the day when our capacity to import may not be so great."

Cannot Be Starved Out

"If the enemy hopes he can starve us out he is in the rate of really of this country is impossible. Nothing could be more emphatic than that."

Concluding, Mr. Greenwood declared: "Looking ahead it might be necessary to reduce the rate of increase of commodities which are not indispensable. We must use our shipborne trade for the national cause and public good."

"The House won't expect me to give exact details of the great increases in military production during recent weeks, but I can assure members that very great strides have been made in speeding up the production of aircraft and army equipment. Great strides have been made and greater strides will be made."

"There are shortages of certain materials etc., and we must reckon on difficulties arising from the bombing of factories, foundries, and shipyards, and the mining of ports and the sinking of ships."

"But in spite of all this, there is no real cause for dismay. The morale is not shaken. We are already largely self-sufficient in limited external supplies, while we can stretch across the seas where the treasures of the world lie and bring them to our shores, and we are assured of the active help of free peoples, and the supplies of the New World to reinforce our own efforts."

Member's Queries

Mr. R. Shinwell (Labour) urged an exhaustive survey of the country's economic possibilities, and asked, assuming the Government estimated the needs in aircraft, guns, munitions, labour, raw materials and exports: "Was there a definite allocation as between actual war essentials and exports and the civilian needs, he asked."

Mr. Shinwell declared that according to a reliable estimate Germany has 700,000 men and women trained for industry, while we had 28,000 trainees and we envisaged 40,000 being trained this year.

Mr. Shinwell proceeded to talk about unemployment and under-employment in Britain, and suggested that instead of allowing miners to remain unemployed the Government might finance the building up of huge stocks of coal, or divert the miners into the war industries.

He also suggested that in order to meet a German attack on shipping, docks and harbours on the west coast should be improved and in order to develop a large export trade, manufacturers and export companies should finance it. Individual effort modified or replaced by a full-blooded system of collective production.

Mr. Shinwell added that we could not rely too much on the United States who might be embroiled in a war with Japan. It was better to assume that we must rely on ourselves and to organise accordingly.

Not Very Convincing

Sir George Schuster (National Liberal) said that Mr. Greenwood's account was not very convincing and he urged that the first step should be to establish a central directing authority, and that we should aim with the American countries to build up a satisfactory economic regime for the war period to give the inhabitants of these countries a satisfactory basis of life and to deny to their enemies what they needed.

Absorption Of Alsace

Hitler Appoints An Administration

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Indications of Hitler's plans with regard to the absorption of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg into the Reich are contained in two decrees issued by him to-day whereby the entire administration of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg will, in future, be no longer independent on the Army authorities, but will be conducted by civil administrative chiefs acting immediately under Hitler.

Joseph Buerckel, Robert Wagner and Gustav Simon are appointed Gauleiters for Lorraine, Alsace and Luxembourg respectively.

Baldur von Schirach, the Hitler Youth leader, becomes Gauleiter of Vienna in place of Buerckel.

Wins Bar To His D.F.M.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Among R.A.F. awards announced to-day is a bar to the Distinguished Flying Medal to Flight Sergeant William Henry Franklin, formerly laboratory assistant in Eastern London.

Flight Sergeant Franklin has shot down ten enemy aircraft and has assisted in destroying a further two. On one occasion he encountered seven fighters. He engaged five of them and destroyed one.

REPATRIATION OF BRITONS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A Swedish steamer has arrived at a Scottish port from Helsinki, Finland, with 125 Britons, who had been interned in Sweden after being cut off between Trondheim and Narvik when the British Army was evacuated.

They are mostly troops, with a few airmen and seamen.

A further 111 are to be repatriated.

FRENCH COLONY LAYS DOWN ARMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—CAIRO, Aug. 7 (UP).—It is officially reported that armistice terms are under discussion regarding the fate of French Somaliland.

No details are given.

The report adds: "The effect of the collapse of French Somaliland resistance is that the French offensive from Somaliland into Ethiopia is now definitely abandoned."

Meanwhile, it is officially announced that the Council of New Caledonia has passed a resolution on June 24, reaffirming their intention of co-operating with Great Britain.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary, issued at 12.30 p.m. yesterday says: "The morning's session was synonymous with the recurring decline. It was quiet."

Buyers
Electrics (Old) \$35.25
Cement \$14.50
Sellers
Lands \$2
Cement \$15
Prices
Provisions \$3.00
Tea \$1.10
Trams \$15.50

MINE-SWEEPER IS SUNK

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that the mine-sweeping trawler *River Clyde* was sunk by an enemy mine. The next-of-kin of the casualties have been informed.

Hungary And Rumania Start Talks

ADJUSTING RELATIONS IN THE BALKANS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—According to a Budapest despatch to the official German news agency, M. Bossy, the Rumanian Ambassador in Rome, has been sent to Hungary as special envoy to begin preliminary talks with the Hungarian Government.

Envoy Arrives
BUDAPEST, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—M. Bossy has arrived and is expected to have immediate talks with the Hungarian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Despite the high hopes entertained by Hungary after Hitler's talk with the Rumanians at Berchtesgaden, many people here have little faith in the result of the negotiations which are expected to move slowly to an inconclusive end.

It is noteworthy that the Germans here are busy trying to damp down revisionist enthusiasm, and are suggesting, for example, that a part or even the whole of Slovakia will be offered to Hungary as compensation for the smallness of the concession to be obtained over Transylvania.

The possibility of open Hungarian-Rumanian hostilities is not at present seriously discussed in Budapest although mobilisation is now almost complete.

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CASTORIA
THE CHILDREN'S LAXATIVE

A pure vegetable preparation. Thorough, yet gentle in action. Will not gripe. Try it.

Destry Of America

Might Peacefully Inherit British Territories

Mexico City, Aug. 7. M. Leon Trotsky, interviewed to-day, expressed the opinion that the United States might well become the "legitimate inheritor" of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and part of Latin-America without firing a shot, but warned the United States that she faces an inevitable war later on with Germany and Japan.

He received the Press at the Villa Coyacan, which has been transformed into a fortress since the recent assault.

He said the United States would emerge the most imperialistic nation in world history as a result of the recent war, which was prompting the United States to unprecedented armament. A strong England might not work to the best interests of the United States. The job of making England smaller was left by the United States in the hands of Germany.—United Press.

LEAGUE PARTY CRASH

Officials Injured When Bus Hits Pillar

Grenoble, Aug. 7. A bus carrying 40 officials of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations crashed into a cement pillar and ran into a ditch a few miles from here to-day. Baroness Van Iterson and Mrs. Chapman-Lodovys were seriously injured and 20 others less severely hurt.

The party was on its way from Geneva to Lisbon to embark for America.—United Press.

VATICAN PACT WITH PORTUGAL

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—According to Rome Radio, an agreement has been signed between the Vatican and Portugal whereby Churches in Portugal will in future be legal without the additional civil ceremony hitherto required by the state.

The party was on its way from Geneva to Lisbon to embark for America.—United Press.

Russian Fleet Out, Says B.B.C. Report

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The B.B.C. has broadcast a report emanating from Radio-Moscow, declaring that the Russian Fleet in the Pacific is engaged in large-scale manoeuvring.

Observers recall that Radio-Moscow has made several announcements of this nature recently and no significance is attached to this report.

Soviet Adds To Her Vice-Presidents

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Otto Kuusinen, who headed the government set up by Moscow in the captured Finnish territory after the Soviet invasion, has been appointed Vice-President of the Soviet Union representing the new Karelo-Finnish Federal Republic.

The number of vice-presidents has been raised by decree from 11 to 16, including spokesmen of the new republics, the other four being Moldavia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

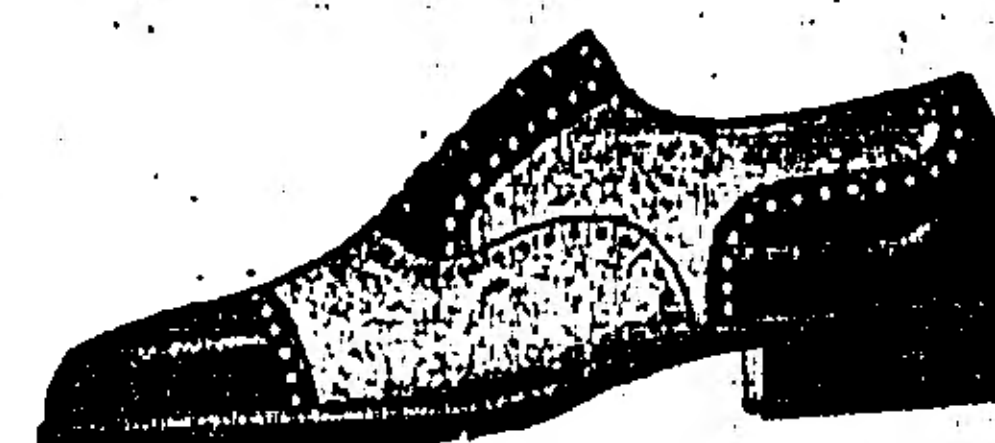
THE WAR FUND

A total of \$1,201,214.55 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd. Latest subscription:
Mrs. A. H. de Rosa Macao ... 2

NAIROBI, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The

second official casualty list of East Africa Force contains 17 names, all Africans, except two British sergeants dead.

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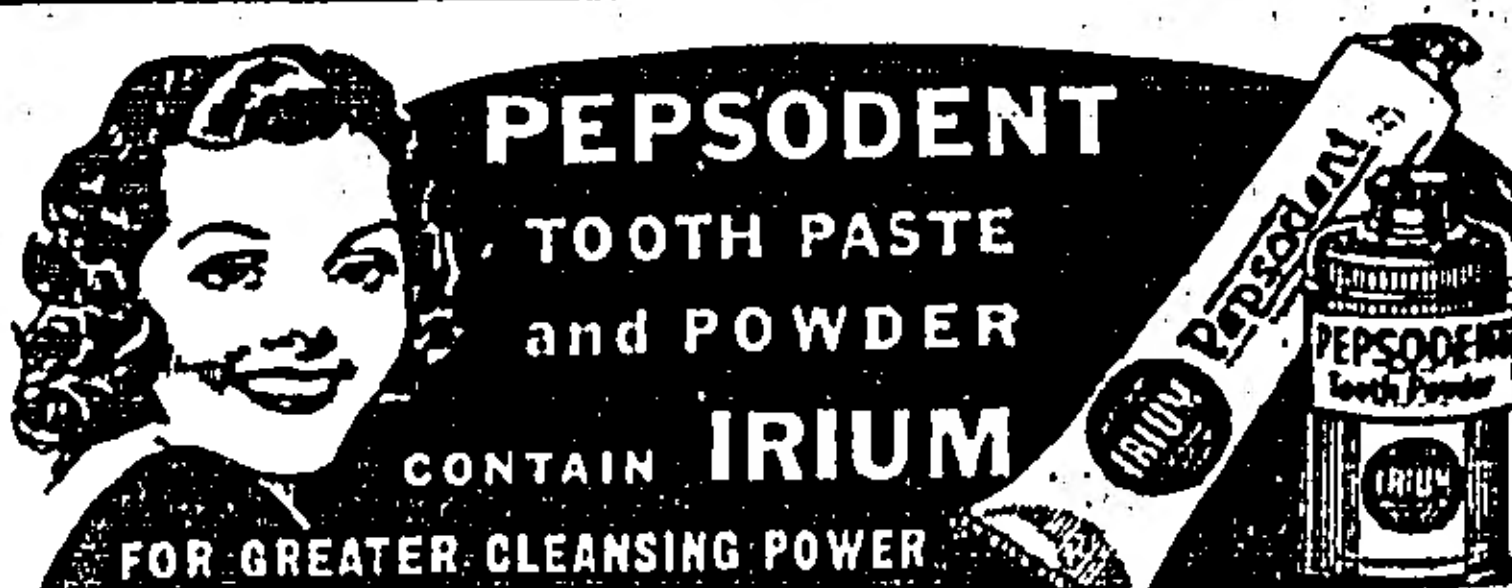
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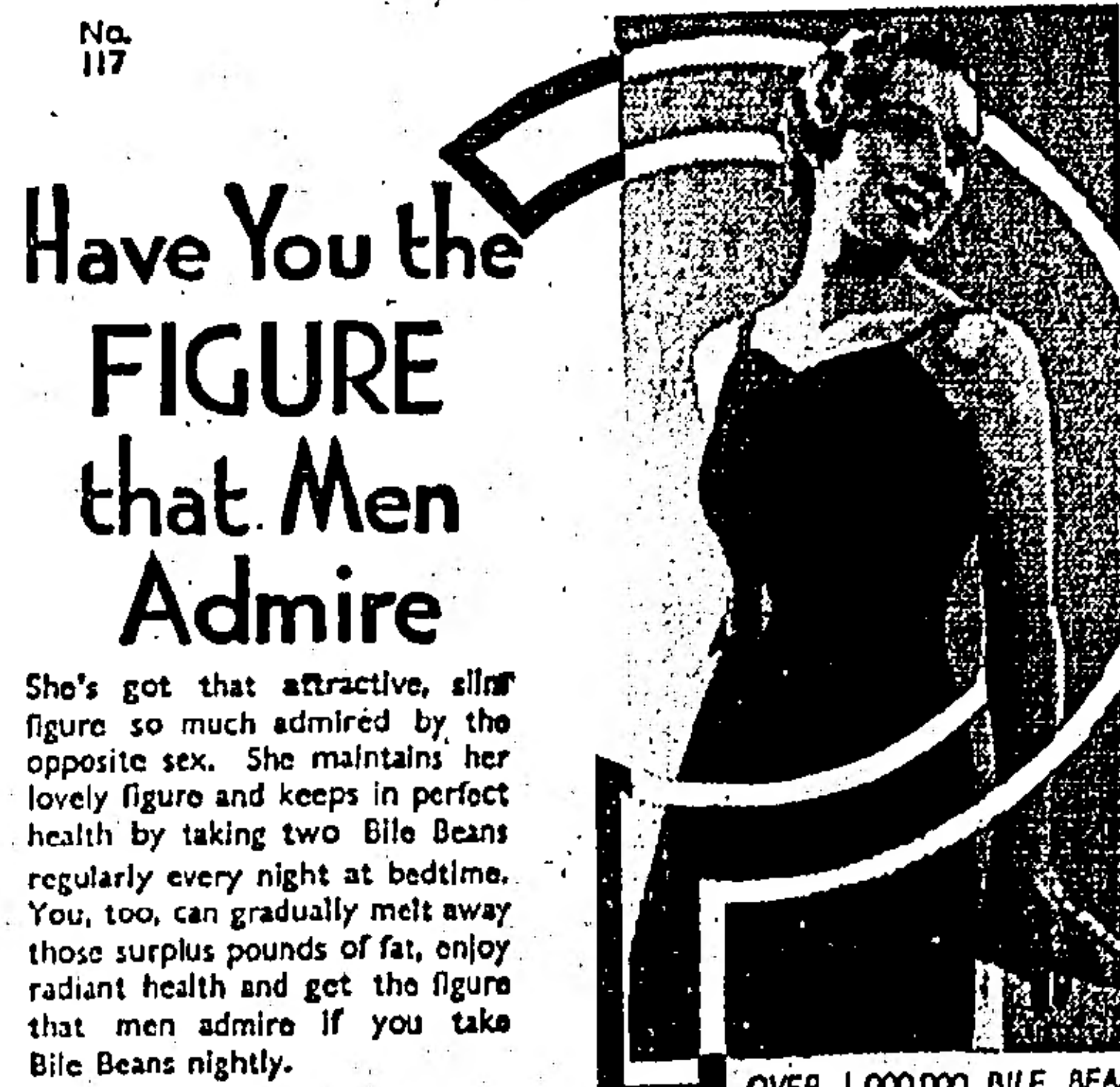


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NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

Bradman's First 100

Don Bradman hit the first of his many Test centuries in this country at Nottingham, but, in spite of that, England won this first match of the series by 93 runs.

Wanting 429 to win, Australia had 220 for 3 on the board and Bradman and McCabe well set. The game swung round when Coppley, an unknown boy fielding substitute for Larwood, made a wonderful catch to dismiss McCabe. Tate bowled 50 overs (20 maidens) for 69 runs and 3 wickets.

BACK-STROKE RECORDS FOR ADOLPH KIEFER

New Marks Added To Series of Triumphs

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 6.—Adolph Kiefer, of Chicago, rewrote the record book for back-stroke swimming to-day.

Performing for the Towers Club of Chicago, the big lad was credited with breaking almost every back-stroke mark in the book in a sensational burst of speed that capped another brilliant exhibition in the men's national A. A. U. outdoor swimming and diving championships.

Kiefer captured the 110-yard back-stroke race as expected, and here's what he did:

His time for 110 yards was 1 minute 5.5 seconds. His time for 100 yards was 58.1 seconds. His time for 100 meters was 1.04.7.

FORMER RECORDS

A SEARCH of the A. A. U. records disclosed.

Kiefer established the old 110-yard record—a new distance in A. A. U. competition. His time was 1.05.6. Kiefer held the former 100-yard record of 58.8 seconds, set in Columbus, Ohio, in 1939. He held the 100-meter record of 1.04.8, set in Detroit in 1936.

All these records were hung up in a short or 25-yard pool, which gives a faster edge because a swimmer can come off the wall and gain time. The race was over a long or 55-yard route.

The long course record was set by Kiefer at Coral Gables, Fla., in 1935. It was 1.03.9 for 100 meters.

NEW RECORDS

THUS Kiefer, long the world's greatest back-stroke swimmer, hung up new records for Kiefer to break.

The 220-pound artist was not the only record-breaker. The four-man team of the Island of Maui, Hawaii, won the 880-yard free-style relay in 9.17.3. Three years ago the Lake Shore Athletic Club team set the old American record at 9.20.

The quartet, boasting two brothers newly crowned as A. A. U. champions, moved the Hawaiians nearer the hope for team championship.

SUCCESSFUL COME-BACK

KIYOSHI NAKAMA of Maui's Alexander Community House, dethroned two days ago as the 220-yard champion, came back and took

THE DERBY AND THE OAKS

Godiva's Great Win In The Oaks

LONDON, June.—"My greatest regret is that Godiva did not run for the Derby. She must have won. She is the finest racer I have ever seen." That is how trainer William Narvis summed up Mr. Harmsworth's filly after Godiva had won a great victory in the New Oaks at Newmarket.

He did no more than bare justice to Godiva, who in the opinion of many put up the best Oaks performance for more than a quarter of a century.

Clocking a mile and a half race at Newmarket, but all who tried agreed that Godiva put up good time. To do that she overcame the disadvantage of losing a length or two at the gate, and yet beat all the best fillies in the land pointlessly.

Douglas Marks took her to the front half a mile from home, and though challenged by Golden Penny and Silver Lure II she never appeared in danger of defeat.

She beat Silverlure II by three lengths and Golden Penny conceded third place to Valeraine.

So good does Godiva now appear that even Djebel would have to do all he knows to beat her.—Our Own Correspondent.

SCRAPPY WATER POLO

European Y.M.C.A. yesterday beat South China Athletic Association by five goals to two in a very scrappy water-polo match in the "Y" pool.

Poor passing by the visitors, who had a man unmarked and on his own on three occasions in the deep end cost them three certain goals. Y.M.C.A. were little better and while defending the deep end marked very poorly. G. H. Fowler, E. W. Ralston, G. T. May, R. A. Dodd and L. H. Chater scored for the home team, while Henry de Sa and Lionel Lo replied for South China.

South China will meet H.M.S. Thraxton at 8 p.m. to-morrow in the European Y.M.C.A. pool, while a Y.M.C.A. team will meet a Service team.

The 440-yard free-style in 4.50.4. He was an easy winner over Paul Herron of Los Angeles and the third-place finisher, Henry Paris of San Francisco, Ralph Flanagan won the title in 1939 but did not compete this year.

Defending Champion Jim Skinner of Detroit, University of Michigan star, had little trouble retaining his 220-yard breast-stroke championship, but failed to break a record. He was timed at 2.48.8.

Most Sensational Derby Of All

ON JUNE 4, 1913, was the most amazing Derby of all time. Fifteen horses went to the post, and just before Tattenham Corner was reached, a woman identified with the Suffragette Cause threw herself in front of the King's horse, Amner, and received injuries from which she died two days later. The horse was unhurt and the jockey Herbert Jones, escaped with a severe shaking and a broken rib.

It was a great race between Craganour and Abeyour, the first named getting home by a head with Louvois 3 neck behind. Craganour was 6/4 favourite, Abeyour was 100/1 and Louvois 10/1. The time was 2 mins. 37.6 secs.

But immediately after the race, the Stewards on their own initiative disqualified Craganour and awarded the race to Abeyour!

The following notice was issued: "The Stewards objected to the winner on the ground that he jostled the second horse. After hearing the evidence of the judge and several of the jockeys riding in the race, they found that Craganour, the winner, did not keep a straight course, and interfered with Shogun, Day Comet and Abeyour, having bumped and bored the second horse they disqualified Craganour and awarded the race to Abeyour."

Now, under the circumstances, J. Reiff the jockey was allowed to go without censure was a matter for general comment.

Unwanted Horse Wins Blue Ribband

LONDON, June.—The Derby of 1940 will go down to history as the race which was won by the unwanted horse. It is doubtful whether the true story will ever be written.

Before Fred Darling paid £500 for Pont l'Eveque he had been offered to several other people. I fancy the first person to whom the colt was offered was Matthew Peacock, the Yorkshire trainer, and the price was £350.

That was before the colt ran second to Liberator at Newmarket. Subsequently the price went up to £500, and a woman owner told me she turned down the offer. Mr. H. E. Morris could not have had a very high opinion of Pont l'Eveque when he was a yearling, as he was not nominated for any of the classic races. Nor was Lighthouse II, in any of our classic races, yet on merit they were probably the two best colts in the Derby field.

PROVED STOUTER

As regards the race itself, Pont l'Eveque proved stouter than Turfhan and Lighthouse II. I would only say that if Pont l'Eveque had not been an outstanding performer he was ridden to be beaten. First or second all the way, he was being put to his best pace half a mile from the finish.

Once Lighthouse II almost got on terms, but in spite of the fact that he had been on the stretch for a considerable time, it was Pont l'Eveque who found the extra bit which made all the difference. That is the test of the true stayer, and as such we accept the Derby winner.—Our Own Correspondent.

Soccer Clubs Doubt Ability To Carry On

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuter).—Many leading Association Football clubs have been thinking seriously of whether they will continue to operate next season—even if military conditions permit continuation of sport. The reason for this is that many sustained big losses on last season's workings and they feel they could not stand a repetition.

Only one big club so far, Bolton Wanderers, has definitely decided not to carry on next season. The ground staff has been dispensed with and notice given to the club Office Staff.

Bolton have published their balance sheet for last season showing a loss of £5,923.

The big clubs have suffered more than the smaller ones this season. They have much larger over-head

expenses and while their aggregate attendance for the season show a great decline the smaller clubs received the same, if not more, support.

It is likely, however, that the big clubs will carry on next season because they believe there will be a demand for sport on behalf of the war workers who must have some relaxation, also for the increased number of soldiers now in this country.

NO PROFITS

SO far not one of the balance sheets published of the leading clubs shows a profit. Here is a list of the clubs and the losses sustained by them:

Blackburn Rovers	£3,700
Bury	£4,309
Falkirk	£1,127
Glasgow Celtic	£7,155
Leicester City	£7,000
Liverpool	£6,759
Middlesbrough	£8,392
Sheffield U.	£6,440
Sheffield W.	£4,645

VILLA'S GREAT LOSS

ASTON VILLA who did not take part in any football except a few friendly matches near the end of the season, showed a loss of £11,751. From this is deducted the balance from the last account of £6,700, leaving an advance balance to carry forward of £5,052.

Aston Villa did not take part in any Regional or Cup matches because their ground was not available, but as the ban has now been lifted the directors have informed the Football League that the club will take part in whatever competition is permitted next season. It is also planned, subject to the exigencies of the situation, to run a team of young players in a local league.

Whereas Villa's gate receipts in 1938-39 were £203,584, the few matches they played last season yielded only £5,718.

Sunderland, who did not take part in the Regional Competition but competed in the Football League War Cup, show a net loss of £3,440 for the year ending May 4.

Their total net income was £6,421 against an average of about £28,000 in previous years.

COUNT THE "TELEGRAPHS" EVERYWHERE

Remember Larwood?

HAROLD LARWOOD, who took part in the 20-overs-per-innings match at Nottingham bowled three overs for 15 runs without taking a wicket.

Reports say that the one-time England fast bowler found difficulty in getting a foothold and one fears that Larwood will always be feeling the acute physical effect of his last memorable tour to Australia in 1932-3.

Lawn Bowls Teams For The Week-end

The following teams have been selected by the various Clubs for lawn bowls league matches this week-end:

CLUB DE RECREIO

"A" v. Police (home, 3.30 p.m.)—Luz and L. A. Alves.
"B" v. Xavier, C. M. Silva, F. V. Ribeiro and F. C. Silva.
"C" v. Luz, C. E. Marques, J. F. Ribeiro and C. G. Silva.
"D" v. Indes R.C. (home).
"E" v. Machado, C. A. Lopes, C. Roza, Pereira and B. Barilo.
"F" v. D. M. Basto, A. P. Gutierrez and J. J. Basto.
"G" v. Pereira, A. P. Neronha, J. C. Neronha and J. P. Neronha.
2nd Div. v. Craigengower (away).
"H" v. Pina, P. Yvanovich, J. R. Soares and C. P. Remedios.
"I" v. M. N. Silva, J. A. Remedios, C. M. Alves and A. M. Rodrigues.
"J" v. Omand, C. Vas, A. M. Xavier and E. Souza.

INDIAN R.C.

1st team v. Recreio "B" (away).
D. M. Khan, K. M. Rumi, A. M. Rumi and M. R. Abbas.
"A" v. Hosen, A. K. Sultana, A. R. Minu and A. M. Khan.
"B" v. Rumi, S. Yusuf, M. Y. Adal and A. R. Dillish.
2nd Div. v. Kowloon F.C. (home).
A. S. Sultana, M. Hassan, A. I. Madar and A. M. Wahab.
"A" v. M. Rumi, M. P. Madar, A. G. Sultana and A. Bakar.
"B" v. Hassan, S. A. R. Bux, U. A. Rumi and S. M. Rumi.

OPEN PAIRS BOWLS

Omar Brothers' Easy Win Over Marques And Basto

A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar, former holders of the Colony Open Pairs lawn bowls championship, entered the fourth round yesterday when they trounced C. E. Marques and B. Basto 27-8.

The Portuguese pair led for the only time at the 5th end when a three count gave them a 5-4 lead, but the Omar's scored 4,2,2,1,1 to lead 14-5 at the 10th end and never looked behind. The losers scored on only five ends.

At Talkoo A. W. Grimmit and F. J. Jones beat J. McCutcheon and C. Gowlard 25-17.

CHUNGKING WARNING

Foreign Holdings Unsafe In War Time

Chungking, Aug. 7.

A warning to Chinese not to purchase foreign currency for deposit in foreign banks is contained in an article in this morning's official Central Daily News.

When war was confined to China it was understandable that there would be a flight of capital from China, but with war spreading throughout the world there is always the danger that market transactions in foreign currency will be suspended, thereby affecting holders, it says. In times of world unrest measures like the control of exchanges or the devaluation of currency are not confined to defeated nations. Even victors may resort to such measures, since the abnormal rise and fall of any currency will upset the economic system and trade. The richest country in the world, the United States, devalued the dollar and due to the present drop in the dollar-sterling cross rate there is talk of further devaluation.—Reuter.

HOW TO RALLY AFTER ILLNESS

It's an uphill business getting your strength back after serious illness or operation. There's only one thing that can help you—nourishment, plenty of it. But your stomach is as weak as your legs and you hate the thought and sight of food.

Doctors save the situation time and again by giving the convalescent patient Horlicks. It is food in a form which places no strain on the exhausted digestion—and its pleasant flavour restores the jaded appetite. Horlicks is a complete balanced food, containing all the elements needed for filling out the wasted body with healthy flesh and repairing shattered nerves.

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Sizes 34" to 46" \$2.50 each

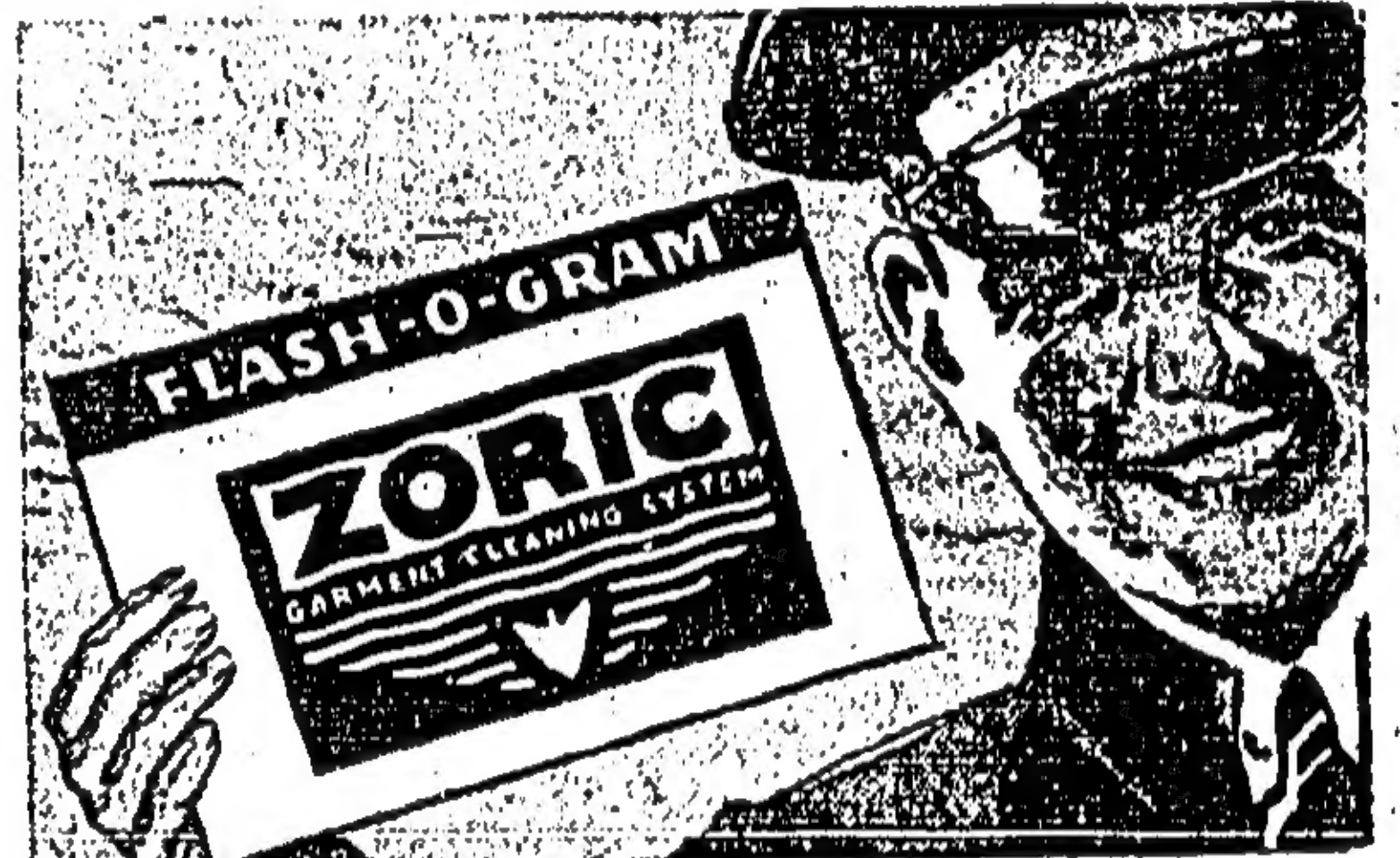
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RALPH RICHARDSON
(Star of "The Citadel")
VALERIE HOBSON
Screen play by Ian Dalrymple
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A Columbia Picture

NANCY

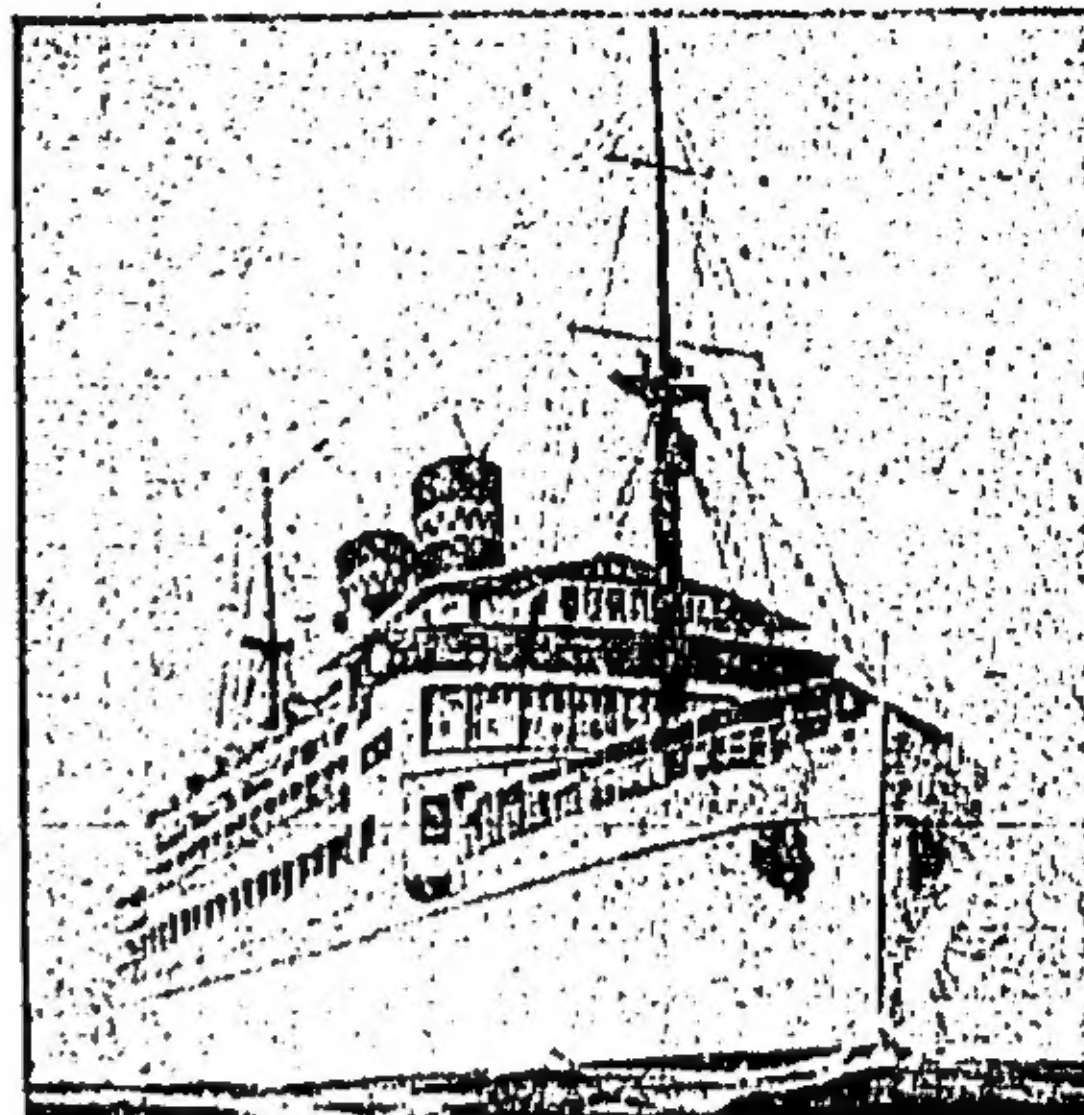


By Ernie Bushmiller

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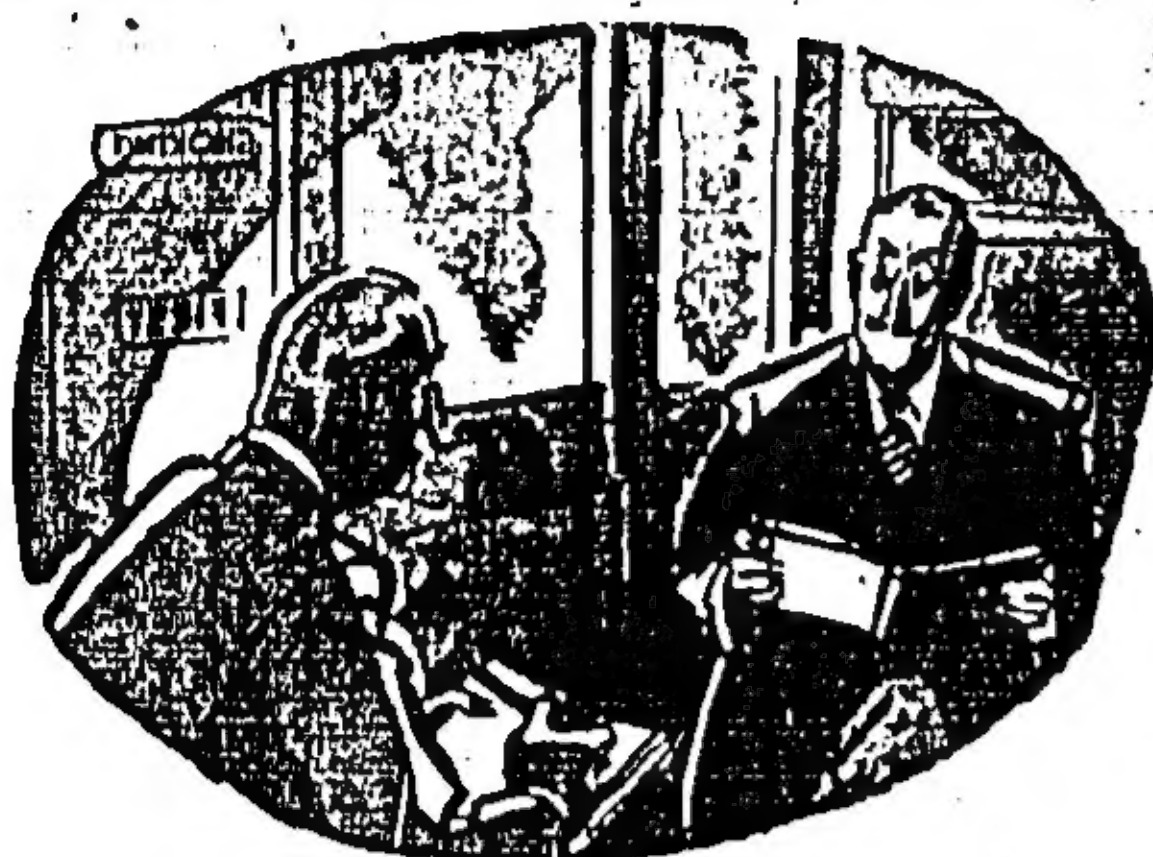
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"Of course I haven't."
"Then no doubt you are interested in some commercial form of refrigeration—chilled beef, for instance?"
"Nothing to do with it."
"In that case, Sir, you will have no objection to closing that window. It is exceedingly cold, and the draught is ferocious."
"I beg your pardon, Sir. I'm terribly sorry. Fact is, I've a most appalling headache, and the cool air does it good. I attended a most enjoyable party last night, and I'm feeling much the worse for it."
"My dear fellow, why didn't you say so at first? Trouble is, it's so long since I've had a hangover myself, I've almost forgotten the symptoms. Was there no Rose's Lime Juice in your corner of the Shires?"
"Afraid I don't follow you."
"Rose's Lime Juice, I said. Cancels hangovers in advance. You either mix it with gin, or swallow a stiff glass solo before bed. Why, man, it's smoothed the paths of thousands."
"You're telling me that Rose's fills this long-felt want?"
"I've never known it fail."
"Then, Sir, I am deeply indebted to you. Here is my card. I trust that we shall see more of each other. Much more. Are you by any chance free to dine tonight? Wonderful how these chance encounters change the course of one's whole life."

Calais defender is now Prisoner

The man who carried out the order "Hold Calais to the end" with 3,000 British soldiers and 1,000 Frenchmen, refused to surrender, and for four days kept back powerful German forces, making possible the evacuation of the B.E.F. from Dunkirk is Brig. Claude Nicholson.

He is now a prisoner of war in Germany, and a letter from him has reached his wife. They have two children.

It will be recalled that Brig. Nicholson told the Germans that the British did not surrender, and they fought until their ammunition and food were exhausted. Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that only 30 survivors were brought off by the Navy.

Brig. Nicholson, who formerly commanded the 16th/5th Lancers, was at the outbreak of the war on the staff of the Director of Military Training at the War Office. He was then promoted to Brigadier and placed in command of a brigade composed of the King's Royal Rifle Brigade and the Queen Victoria's Rifles, a London Territorial battalion.

Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, a close friend, described Brig. Nicholson as "the most brilliant officer of his standing in the British Army" and the "most able and clear-headed soldier of his age that I know."

A.R.P. Post Burns

A.R.P. workers had a "full dress" rehearsal when they fought a blaze which badly damaged the Town Hall at Millingavie, near Glasgow.

The building had been used as an A.R.P. first-aid post, and was equipped with an operating theatre and decontamination centre.

The staff evacuated the building, but went back and removed the operating theatre equipment, instruments and valuable drugs.

The fire brigade was aided by A.F.S. men, and demolition squads pulled down the 50ft. high gable wall which was swaying in the wind.

Unrest In Finland

Russian Press Exploits Persecution Stories

Moscow, Aug. 7. The Press continues to feature Helsinki despatches claiming that there is growing unrest among Finnish workers and denounces police repression, which is reported to have resulted in the death of a member of the Society for Friendship with the Soviet Union.

Tass News Agency declares: "The police reprisals organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs have provoked indignation among the workers, who have retaliated by strengthening the Society for Friendship with the Soviet Union, whose membership has been increased in the past two days to 15,000."—United Press.

Soviet Fleet Exercises

London, Aug. 7. The Moscow Radio announced today that the Soviet fleet had begun manoeuvres in the Pacific. Submarines, light and medium naval units, and aircraft were taking part.—Reuter Bulletin.

Village has Fallen in the Sea

WORKING on a cliff side at Aldbrough, Yorkshire, Mr. Jack Speight, owner of thousands of tons of land which crashed into the sea, is trying to salvage a few bricks.

That is all he is likely to save from his farmhouse, now little more than a heap of debris overhanging the cliff.

Close to him another huge slice of land, formerly the farmyard, forms an island with the sea at one side and a chasm at the other. It may crash into the sea at any moment.

"I have seen all my land go in huge pieces like that," Mr. Speight said recently. "On Monday I had a look round and saw a great fissure in the land. The next day I found the land blocking the beach. Another fissure further inland warned me that more of my land is going into the sea soon. In a few weeks all that is left of this big house will be in the sea."

Retreating 100 Years

"If I can recover a few bricks and sell them second-hand I shall get a few shillings back, but that is the best I can do."

Mr. Speight is the owner of land near his wrecked farm on which wooden shops and cafes were built years ago. Now they are only four or five strides from the cliff edge. They will have to be removed quickly.

"Davy Jones takes everything we have here," said Mr. Speight. "He has taken our land, our farms and our homes."

"He even took our village pub, the old Royal Hotel. Old Charley Evlison—he is nearly 100—has been retreating before the advancing sea all his life. Pointing out to sea he shows visitors where wagonettes used to be parked and horses grazed when they brought visitors to Aldbrough before the days of cars."

Bachelor duke killed in action

HENRY GEORGE ALAN PERCY, ninth Duke of Northumberland, twelfth baronet, and twenty-seven-year-old millionaire bachelor, has been killed on the battlefield of Flanders.

He was an officer in the Grenadier Guards—the regiment in which his father fought during the war of 1914-18.

The people on his estate at Alnwick, Northumberland, were told when they came out of church after the morning service.

They were told by the duke's blue and gold flag flying at half-mast on the tower of Alnwick Parish Church and on Northumberland Hall in the centre of the town.

When the duke's father died ten years ago his estate was valued at £2,500,000. There were heavy death duties to be paid.

In 1936 the duke formed, and became permanent governing director of, the Alnwick Estates Company, which was registered with a nominal capital of £2,000,000 in £1 shares.

Last year he gave up the 200-roomed Alnwick Castle to move to a 29-roomed house on the estate.

His mother lives at family seat in Surrey, Albury Park, Guildford, and he is succeeded by his brother, Lord Hugh Algernon Percy, who is twenty-six, and an officer in the Northumberland Hussars.

Death duties are not payable on estates of men killed on active service—if the estate does not exceed £5,000.

Chinese Massacred

Many Civilians Flee From Tsungming Island

Shanghai, Aug. 7. Many refugees from Tsungming Island, north-east of Shanghai, are arriving here daily to tell stories of wholesale destruction of houses by fire and the massacre of civilians by the Japanese military as retaliation for attacks made by guerrillas.

The refugees say that hundreds of civilians were ruthlessly slaughtered and many were burned to death in their houses.

They alleged that in one instance the Japanese summoned over one hundred male civilians to a temple, saying that a speech was to be delivered by the Commander. When the "audience" gathered, however, they were mowed down by machine-guns. Those not killed by bullets were bayoneted to death.—Reuter.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

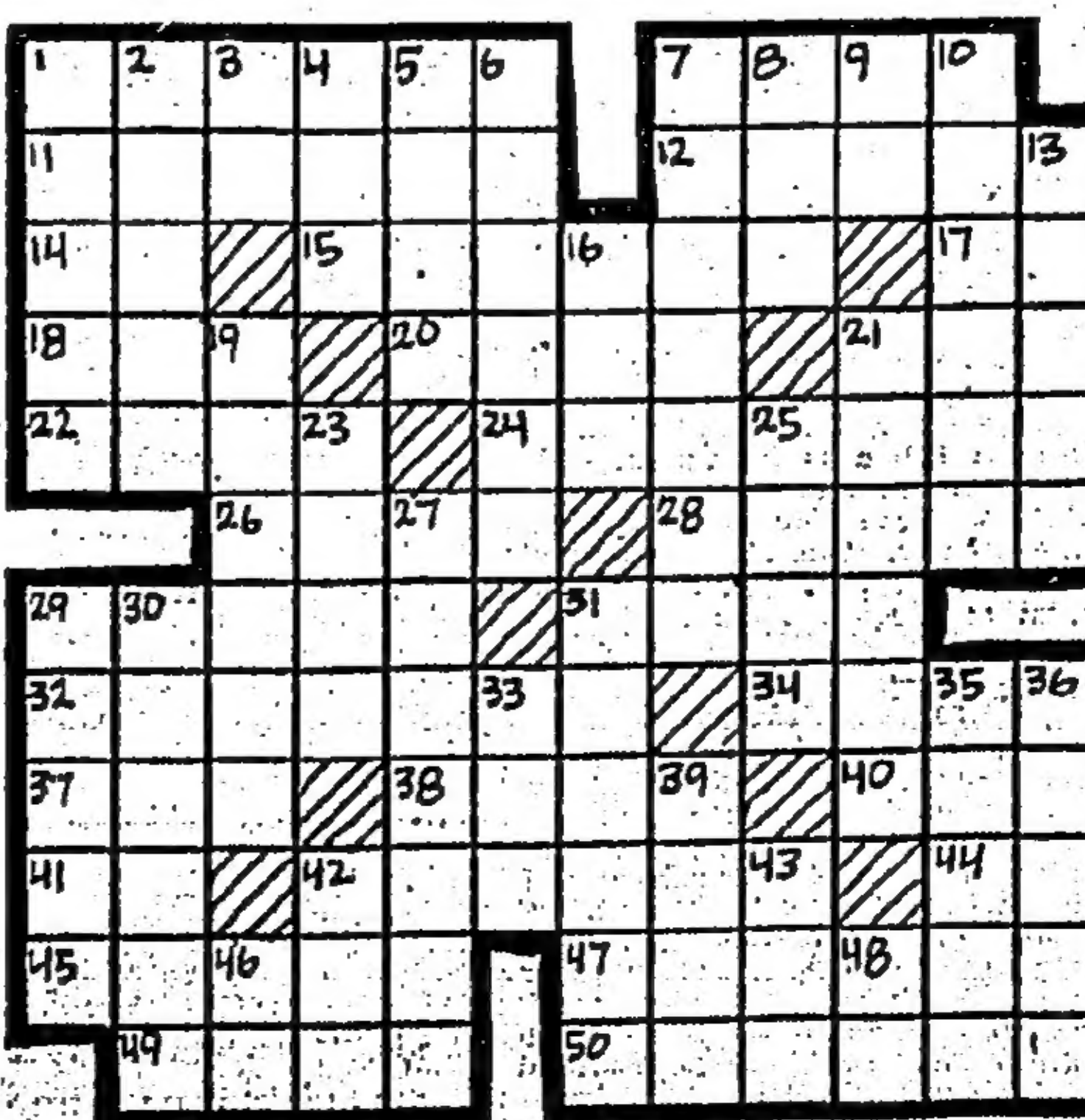
ACROSS

- Permitted to live
- Couple
- Procession
- Competitor
- Pre-: Not
- Excessive by hanging
- Seventeenth letter of Hebrew alphabet
- Orbit color
- Original weight
- Large body of water
- Russian ruler of 1914
- Not as large
- Buttock
- Motivations on eyes due to emotion
- Hollies dried
- Potatoes
- Warfare
- Freedom
- Parade
- Not as large
- Large body of water
- Exclamation denoting silence
- Repetitive article
- Wading bird
- Consecrate

DOWN

- Parts for window
- Seventeenth letter of alphabet
- Act of pitch
- Preparation for publication
- Swear
- Clayman
- Small island
- I have
- Quarter sword
- Looks at amorously
- General of Turkish army (died 1850)
- Europe's first
- Plashes
- Profound cry
- Seas
- Small move
- Disgrace
- Here
- Laughing animal
- Base of decimal system
- Inclined
- Trousers
- Cloth shells
- Spot
- King (French)
- Radium
- Withly

1—Sudden increase



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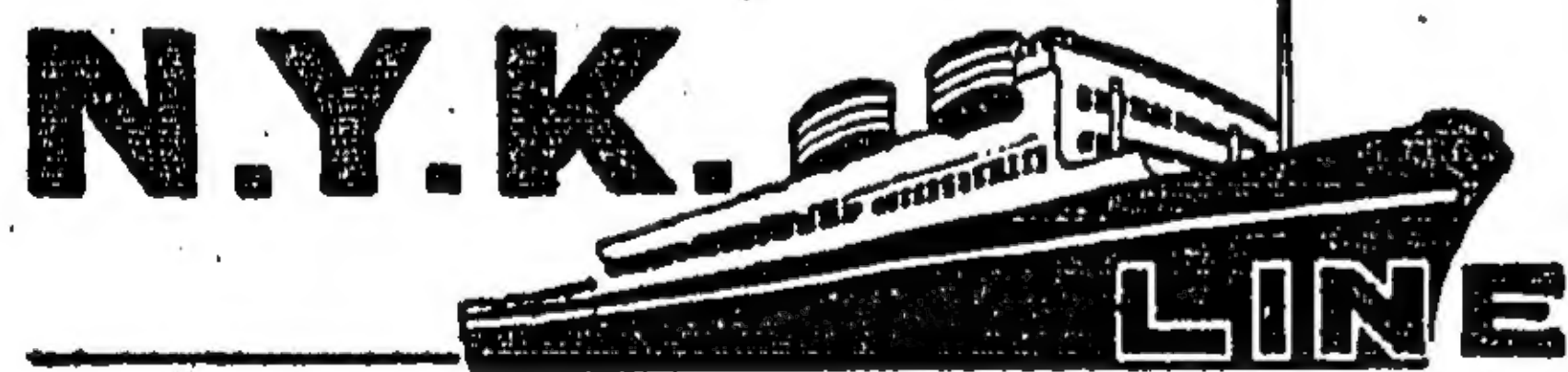
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.

Kamo Maru Wednesday, 28th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

* Okita Maru Sunday, 11th Aug.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore.

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ENGLISH GIRL WITH A DEANNA DURBIN VOICE

BY STUART FLETCHER

GRAMOPHONE records make news.

Two discs present a 14-year-old English soprano who can be compared with Deanna Durbin; baritone singing a duet with his own voice of nine years ago.

Millicent Phillips, the daughter of a string factory worker, of Redditch, Worcestershire, is the English Deanna.

She has a voice which has all the sweetness of a young girl, with a technique far beyond her years, a true intonation, and an amazingly certain coloratura (Parlophone 10-inch).

This pupil of Mavis Bennett, the well-known singer, is discussing a seven-year contract with Alexander Korda to sing in British films.

She makes her debut in Arditi's "Il Bacio," the song which Deanna Durbin sang in "Three Smart Girls," and a version of Strauss' "Voices of Spring."

NINE years ago John Bonner was a choirboy at Manchester Cathedral. Now he is a bass-baritone singer at Lincoln Cathedral.

He has "dubbed" a vocal accompaniment by his present voice on to a nine-year-old recording made when he was a soprano, of "Somewhere a voice is calling" and "Angels guard thee" (Columbia 10-inch).

Woman Caught Boy

A youth who escaped from Portland Borstal Institution was caught by a woman, Mrs. Ethel Honeyman, caretaker in a local museum. She told him she was a policewoman.

Another Portland Borstal boy named Wright, who has a pronounced squint, was still at large recently after three days' liberty.

A.R.P. FOR ANIMALS

MINIATURE stretchers will be used to carry cats and dogs, wounded in air raids, to the 500 first-aid posts for animals which have been established in London and the provinces.

These first-aid posts will be in telephone communication with mobile units—to be known as "animal flying squads." The mobile units will comprise different vehicles—animal ambulances and travelling dispensaries to private cars learned by veterinary surgeons.

The organization is controlled by "Narcissus," the National Animals A.R.P. Committee, of which a member said:

"Immediately after an air raid we shall patrol the different sectors, and if injured animals are found, the squad leaders will telephone the nearest first-aid post. Each squad

will be led by a veterinary surgeon or a fully trained official, and if the injuries are slight, attention will be given on the spot."

In the case of horses it has been arranged that, wherever possible, they should be led into a quiet street and people with empty garages are asked to accommodate them during raids.

Separate arrangements have been made for farm animals. Farmers have been advised how to get in touch with flying squads, how to gas-proof their stables and how to deal with animals affected by mustard gas.

In some districts the committee are endeavouring to arrange a corps of bicyclist messengers between farmers and the mobile squad.

AFRICAN FIGHTING

Rome, Aug. 7.
The 50th. war communique, issued to-day, referred to the East African offensive. It stated:—"Our columns crossed at various points on the frontier into British Somaliland, East Africa, and naval bases in Aden and Berbera were effectively bombed and one enemy plane was shot down. North African camps south of Sollum were bombed. One British four-motored plane was brought down near Tobruk and the crew of eight was captured."

The communique did not mention the point where the Italians crossed into British Somaliland, but it is understood that they made their entry from both Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

Combined naval, air, and land fighting are considered to be a part of the general African offensive, including an attack against Kenya. Air activity has been increased, including bombing raids on railways at Alexandria and Mersa Matruh.—United Press.

Egypt Drive Imminent?

London, Aug. 7.
British military circles to-day confirmed the report that there were indications of the beginning of an Italian advance from Libya towards Egypt, although there was no intimation yet that any Italians had crossed the frontier, along which they concentrated strong forces.—United Press.

Egypt Not Yet Violated

Alexandria, Aug. 7.
There is no foundation for the report that Egyptian territory has been invaded by Italian forces. It is believed, however, that an Italian attack from Libya is imminent.

A semi-official announcement made in Cairo to-day stated:—"All is quiet on the frontier. The only Italians at present on Egyptian soil are one general and 818 officers and other ranks—who are prisoners."—Reuter Bulletin.

Cairo Announcement

Cairo, Aug. 7.
It was announced to-day that the Premier would to-night make an important declaration in the Chamber "of interest to the inhabitants of Cairo." It is understood that he plans to announce that Cairo, as a holy city, will not be defended in order to preserve it from bombardment. Such an announcement has British approval and would be transmitted to Italy through the Swiss Minister.—United Press.

Magistrate Tried To Bribe Police

A FINE of £200 was imposed on Dr. Alfred Hugh James (70), chairman of Blaenavon magistrates for five years.

He was charged at Monmouthshire Assizes at Newport with corruptly offering a gift of £5 to a police sergeant.

Dr. James was also ordered to pay costs, not exceeding £50.

In default of payment of the fine and costs, Mr. Justice Hallett said that James would go to prison for three months in the second division.

The judge remarked: "I regard this in many ways as one of the gravest cases I have ever heard of." Mr. J. Bourke, prosecuting, said that a charge was preferred against a young man named Doggett, aged 18, of breaking and entering a house and stealing money and attempting the same offence.

James made four attempts to induce Sergeant J. Haslett to have the charge reduced to larceny.

On March 31, James, Mr. Bourke added, told the sergeant: "It is £5 to get it reduced. You might as well have £5 worth of petrol. I have told Pritchard (Doggett's uncle) that it is for a professional man. You are a professional man. Doggett won't know. Make the—pay."

When told he had been reported, James replied: "Oh God, I can never sit on the Bench again."

Mr. A. J. Long, K.C. (for Dr. James), said: "This elderly man, with gravely affected health, allowed his zeal to outrun his judgment."

AMBASSADOR'S RETURN

Shanghai, Aug. 7.
The British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, accompanied by Lady Clark Kerr, arrived here last night from Weihaiwei.—Reuter.

KING OBEYS SERVANTS

SHOULD an air raid warning be received at the private A.R.P. post at Buckingham Palace, members of the staff who have been trained as wardens and first-aid personnel would go on duty—and the King and Queen would obey their instructions implicitly.

The air-raid precautions at the palace provide an example any household can follow with profit. Everything is prepared beforehand and reduced to the simplest and quickest organisation; and everybody, from the King and Queen to the youngest pantry-boy, knows exactly what to do in an emergency.

Every day the deep cellar shelter rooms are inspected and made ready. Fresh water is stored by the little stove for making hot drinks, and there are tins of biscuits and sweets, periodically replaced. Once a week the rooms are thoroughly warmed through, to prevent an accumulating dampness which might cause chills.

There are chairs, a table and a desk with a telephone extension in the shelter, which the King and Queen and the Royal Family use. The Queen keeps a piece of knitting there, and a portable battery radio set.

Both the King and the Queen have warm clothes, and their gas masks laid on a chair near their beds every night.

Millicent Phillips, the soprano, who achieved fame at 14 on a gramophone record.

PRETTY WEDDING

Miss Reilly And Mr. Baynes At St. Andrew's

A charming wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday when Miss Frances Simmickson Reilly, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Reilly, Jr., of New York City, became the wife of Mr. Eric N. Baynes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dudley Baynes, of Maryborough, Queensland, Australia. The Rev. J. R. Higgs, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, officiated at the ceremony.

The bride, who wore a charming creation of white satin belonging to her mother, was given away by Mr. C. Crofton, while Mr. J. H. S. Duncan undertook the duties of Best Man.

A reception was later held at the Peninsula Hotel, where the health of the bride and bridegroom was toasted in traditional style.

The honeymoon is being spent at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

The bride's going-away dress was of green and white silk with a green linen coat to match.

QUEZON AS DICTATOR

Manila, Aug. 7.
The National Assembly to-day unanimously passed the Emergency Powers Bill's second reading. The third reading will be voted upon to-morrow, although this is merely a formality.

The Bill gives President Quezon vast powers for the time of crisis, as the suppressing of subversive movements, to require citizens to perform public duties, to prohibit lock-outs and strikes, to regulate rents and prevent monopolization, etc. There was some little opposition, but this was soon squashed. This was the second draft of the Bill, but it is practically the same as the first although the first was widely criticised.—United Press.

LATE NEWS

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Alleged Japanese Demands on French Indo-China SITUATION QUIET BUT "BALLOON MAY GO UP"

THE SITUATION IN FRENCH INDO CHINA REMAINED QUIET THIS MORNING, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES.

Chinese sources declare that negotiations are in progress between the Japanese authorities and Rear Admiral Decoux regarding the Japanese demands which are stated to be as follows:

- 1.—Establishment of Japanese naval bases at Kwangchowwan, Haiphong and Camn-Rahn Bay;
- 2.—Establishment of Japanese military bases at Haiphong and in the interior;
- 3.—French section of the Haiphong-Kunming Railway to be made available to Japan for transportation of men and materials;
- 4.—Establishment of Japanese aerial bases on French territory;
- 5.—Closer economic collaboration between Indo China and Japan.

WARSHIPS CONCENTRATE

There is no confirmation from other sources of these so-called demands. Although the situation in Indo China is at the moment quiet, authoritative sources expect "the balloon to go up at any moment."

Commons Discusses Economic Situation

STRENGTHENING BRITAIN'S SINEWS OF WAR

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Government has directed its energies since its formation to strengthening the sinews of war, declared Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio in the War Cabinet, initiating a discussion on economic organisation in the House of Commons to-day.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS INTENSIFY

R.A.F. Keeps Up Good Work Against Enemy

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—There has been a sudden intensification of daylight raids on England.

As a result several farm buildings in south-west England have lost their roofs or have otherwise been seriously damaged.

A number of high explosive bombs fell near a small town to-day and some of the residents had narrow escapes.

The Air Ministry announces to-night that R.A.F. bombers raided the Paris airport at Le Bourget last Tuesday afternoon.

Several large twin-engined German aircraft were on the ground and others of medium size were standing near the hangars.

The British raiders took the enemy completely by surprise and dropped bombs near the aircraft and hangars. The British planes had fulfilled their mission and were on route back to their bases before the German anti-aircraft guns could be brought into action.

British bombers attacked the oil plant at Hamburg, the supply depot at Schweitz, a factory at Mors and airfields in Holland and North Germany on Tuesday night. One British plane failed to return.

He began: "It was clear in the very early days of the new government that a tremendous and growing burden rested on Britain. I do not think, however, that the outlook to-day should daunt us.

"To achieve victory as swiftly as may be, our fighting forces must be adequately provided with the sinews of war and the people must be kept in good heart. The Government has directed its energies to strengthening the sinews of war.

"Planes, tanks, guns and munitions of war each call for varied skill and a large variety of materials, drawn from the four quarters of the earth.

It Is Total War

"The arena of the war has widened by the increased range of aircraft and the war has become a total war in which the non-combatant areas cease to have any meaning. War of this kind and the complexity involved in the whole population calls for economic organisation on a scale unknown in the past and I am prepared to admit, not yet fully achieved in the present.

Turning to the economic position of the country, Mr. Greenwood said: "Hitler, in his latest speech, painted a rosy picture of his economic strength. He also said that his total supplies for the Army and Air Force are considerably greater than before. It is true, of course, that it is true of this country. But Hitler is beset by serious problems within his swollen boundaries which will intensify as days go by.

Hitler's Food Supplies

"Hitler boasts that his food supplies are guaranteed for as long as the war lasts. I wonder, I fancy, that as the war draws on, Hitler will not be happy, as a condition of war, as a condition of war, as a condition of war.

Turn to Page 5, Second Column

HONGKONG INVITED TO EMPIRE PARLEY

THE Viceroy of India has invited the Government of Hongkong to send a representative to an economic conference of the British Empire east of the Suez, which will open at New Delhi on October 10.

The "Telegraph" understands that no decision has yet been reached regarding the Hongkong representative.

The object of the conference, it is reported, is the reinforcement of material supplies to Great Britain from the Empire east of Suez.

Africa To Follow Suit

A report from Nairobi states that a similar conference of British

colonies in Africa will be held at Kenya at the same time.

Attending the conference at New Delhi will be representatives from Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Malaya and other parts of the Empire east of Suez, in addition to Hongkong.

In addition to considering ways and means of reinforcing Empire aid to the Mother country, the New Delhi conference will discuss intra-Empire economic unity.

It is reported that, in addition to a concentration of some twenty or thirty warships in the vicinity of Tongking Bay, Japan has approximately 30,000 troops along the Indo China-Kwangsi frontier.

The French authorities have dynamited all railway and highway bridges along the Kwangsi and Yunnan frontiers.

The "Telegraph" learns that, in addition to 18 Japanese transports sighted earlier this week heading southwards, presumably towards Indo China, eleven transports were later sighted by a ship en route from Shanghai to Hongkong, heading in the same direction.

American naval sources in Manila confirm increased movements of Japanese warships southwards from Formosa.

Pope Appeals For Truth

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
VATICAN CITY, Aug. 7, (UP).—His Holiness Pope Pius appealed to newspapers to-day to tell the truth, asserting that incorrect information was comparable to the destruction caused by armoured cars and bombers.

"The tongue has killed more people than the sword," he added.

Saloon Car Somersaults, Catches Fire

Dramatic Escape For Two H.K. Residents

Two men in a saloon car which somersaulted three times and then caught fire were taken to Queen Mary Hospital in the early hours of this morning after a narrow escape from death. They were Mr. G. Kolwall, of Seen Keen Terrace and

Mr. K. P. Chan, of 40 King's Road. Both were suffering from injuries, to the head, Mr. Kolwall was, however, permitted to return to his home after receiving treatment.

The incident occurred at approximately 12.30 a.m. in King's Road.

Driver's Report
Mr. Kolwall was driving along King's Road in a westerly direction and was nearing Tsim Sha Tsui when he was overtaken by another car which, he stated in a report to the police, was travelling at a terrific speed.

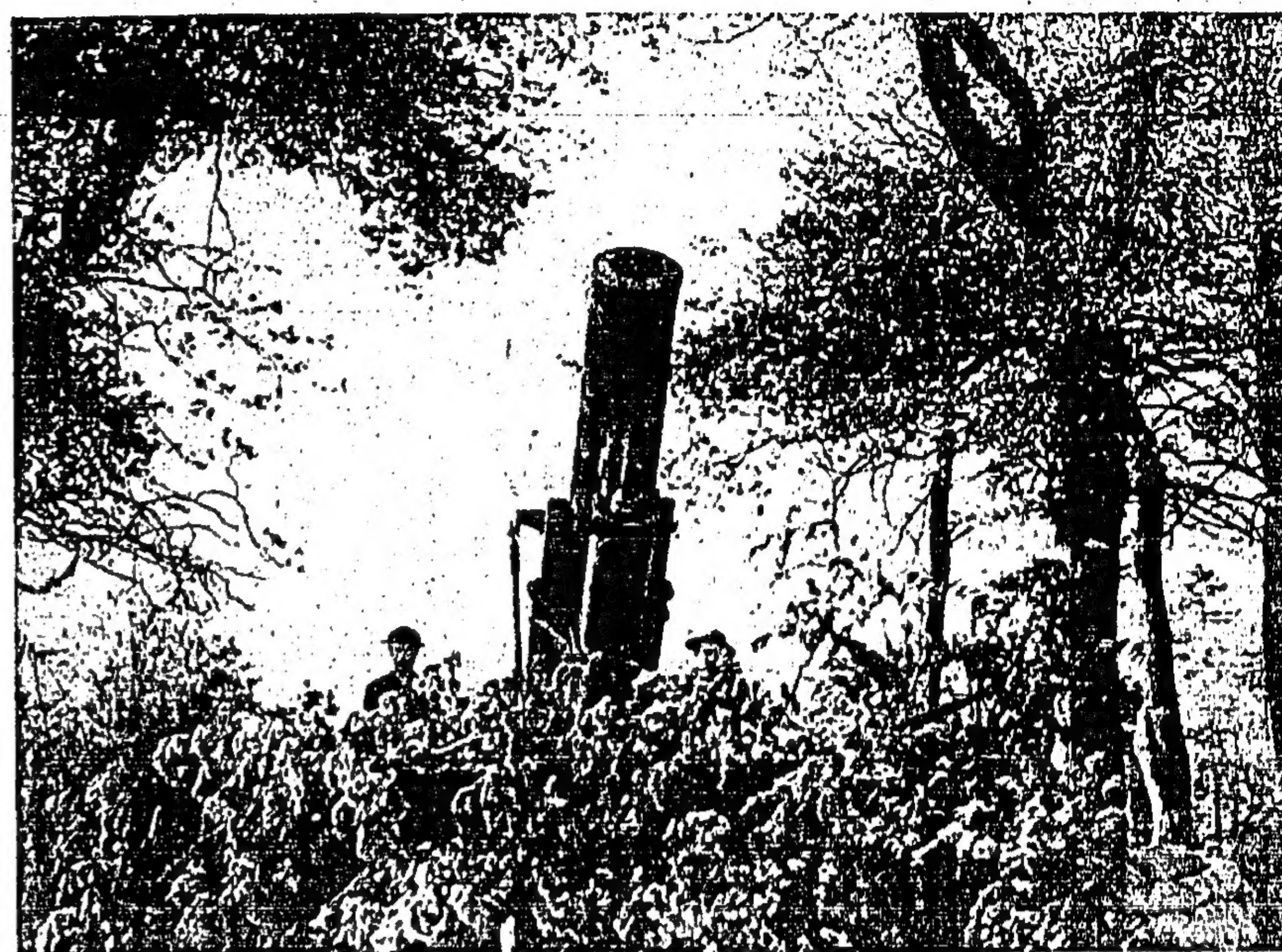
He averted violently to avoid a collision and his car somersaulted three times.

Although the vehicle caught fire, the two men were able to clamber to safety. They were taken to hospital in an ambulance. Fire appliances extinguished the fire in Mr. Kolwall's car which, however, was badly damaged.

LATEST

See Back Page For
Further Late News

BRITAIN'S BIG GUNS READY FOR NAZIS



An imposing study of heavy artillery "somewhere in England" indicating the ever watchful eyes of our gunners. These men are always at their posts ready for any eventuality. Should necessity arise these monster guns will inflict devastating damage on the enemy.

Britain To Purchase U.S. Tanks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The British Purchasing Mission has informed Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, of the British Government's intention to place large orders in the United States for tanks, field artillery and many other supplies not previously caused in America.

This was revealed by Mr. Arthur Purvis, head of the British Mission, in an interview. He said that these orders, "involving hundreds of millions of dollars," would be material to be delivered at a considerable time in the future.

He indicated that previous purchases had been made to a large extent on the basis of immediate needs, but the new programme would be for anticipated future needs.

CONFIDENT CAN STOP ITALIANS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CAIRO, Aug. 7 (Domei).—British military circles express confidence that the British forces garrisoning British Somaliland are well prepared to repulse the three-pronged Italian push.

The Italians admittedly have considerably large forces but they depend upon the inconvenient Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia for supplies of materials and reinforcements.

The Italians advancing through the mountainous terrain or desert area are vulnerable to air attacks. Because roads are bad, the only means of transport will be camels. These inconveniences, coupled with mid-summer heat which at times reaches 120 degrees make the Italian invasion a difficult task.

Italian Objective

The Italian objective is believed to be Berbera or Zeila on the Gulf of Aden. Their immediate objective will be to obtain control of five trunk roads in British Somaliland.

The northern column will probably attempt to control the border with French Somaliland and the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway, while the central column will probably thrust along the Hargesa-Berbera road. The southern column will mainly apply itself to the defence of the Italian Somaliland border.

The total strength of the Italian forces on the Somaliland front is estimated at 155,000.

British military authorities believe the Italians may start large-scale operations in northern Africa. In concert with the push of the Ethiopian forces, the Italians in Libya will

PASSENGER SHIP TORPEDOED: NO U-BOAT WARNING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The 9,337-ton Elder Dempster motor-ship Accra was torpedoed off the Irish Coast on July 25 whilst leading a convoy, it has just been revealed in London.



The torpedoed liner Accra

Eight passengers and nine members of the crew are missing.

The Accra, which was launched in 1926, has normal accommodation for 400 passengers and 160 crew. It is authoritatively learned she did not carry any children.

Survivors state that there was no panic, although one lifeboat capsized and a raft turned over.

The submarine fired without warning and she was not sighted at any time during the sinking.

Sank In 30 Minutes

The Accra sank in about 30 minutes, going down by the stern with her Ensign flying.

Most of the lives were lost when the motor lifeboat capsized.

A member of the crew said: "I saw the Captain picked up."

Herbert Enright, a steward, said: "I had just finished serving coffee after luncheon when the torpedo hit us."

"I was on the Lusitania in the last war when she was torpedoed, and this is the third time I have been torpedoed in this war."

"The passengers and crew behaved wonderfully, but nobody had any time to collect their belongings."

"I understand the submarine was sunk a few hours later."

The Accra is well known on the African coast and has been engaged in the Liverpool-West Africa service.

Skipper Interviewed

Captain John Joseph Smith told an interviewer that the officers and crew displayed great courage and coolness after the explosion and in the rescue operations. They might have been queuing up for passengers for a cinema show, so quietly and coolly did they go about the work of marshalling those aboard.

Captain Smith added that the passengers were having lunch when the torpedo exploded and they fled out of the dining room in orderly fashion. There was abundance of room in the life-boats and most of the loss of life was due to the overturning of a motor-boat and direct hits on the liner.

Men in the life-boats sang "There Turn to Page 5, Fifth Column

Thyssen Works Disorganised

Telling Effect Of R.A.F. Raids

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A neutral journalist, who has been allowed to see some of the results of the bombing of the Thyssen Works near Dusseldorf, reports that he was told that the Works and vicinity have been raided 28 times and Dusseldorf 18 times during the past three months.

Factory officials told him that 20 workers went to air raid shelters during the raids. Many German factories start work later so that the workers can make up for the sleep lost during air raids.

Laboratory Badly Damaged

He saw a laboratory which was badly damaged by one bomb during a three-hour raid on June 16. German Air Force Officers told him that an area of 1,000 square yards had to be cordoned off around any R.A.F. bombs which did not explode. He was also told that plans have been made to move 40,000 workers to new quarters if the R.A.F. raids are intensified.

KIDNAPPINGS IN SHANGHAI

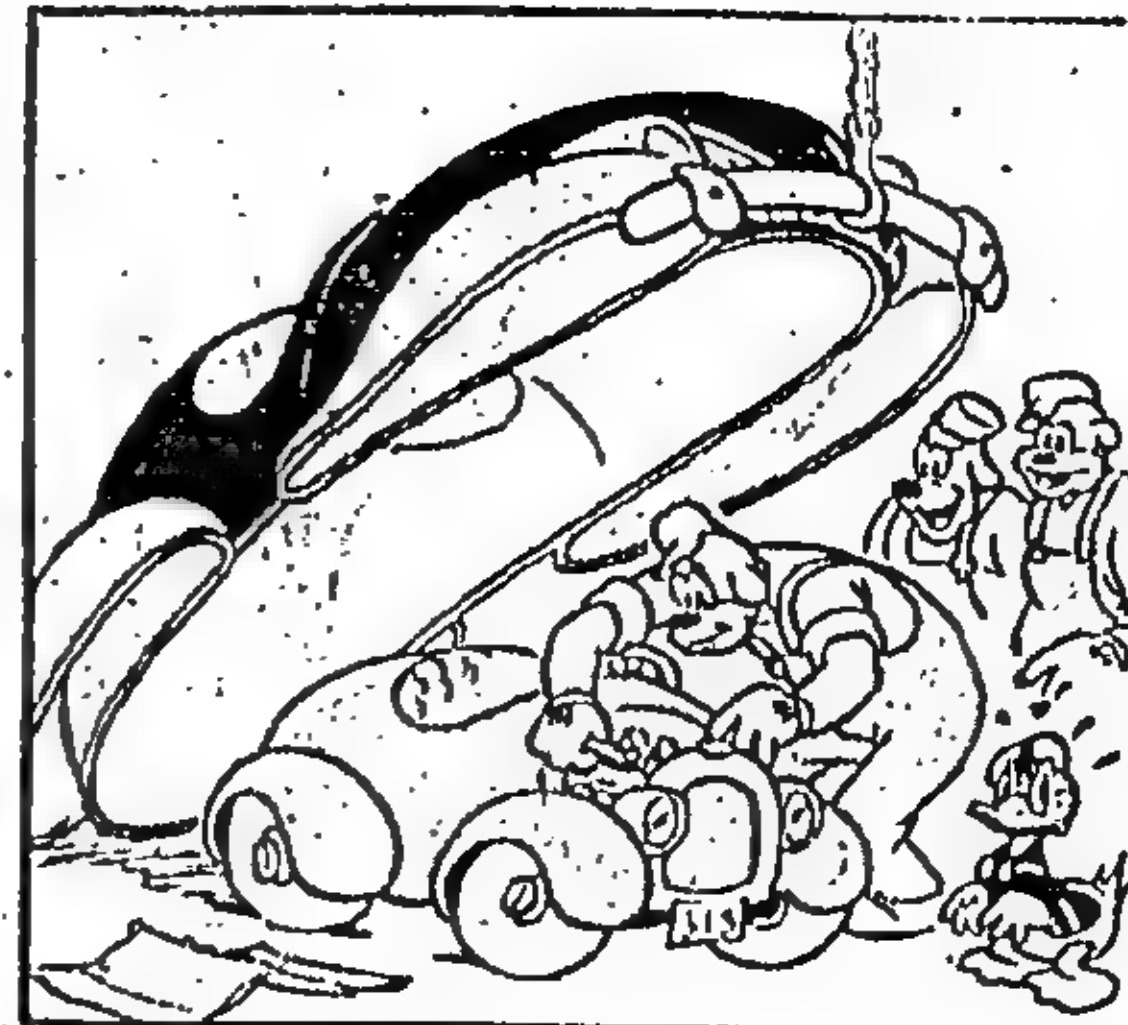
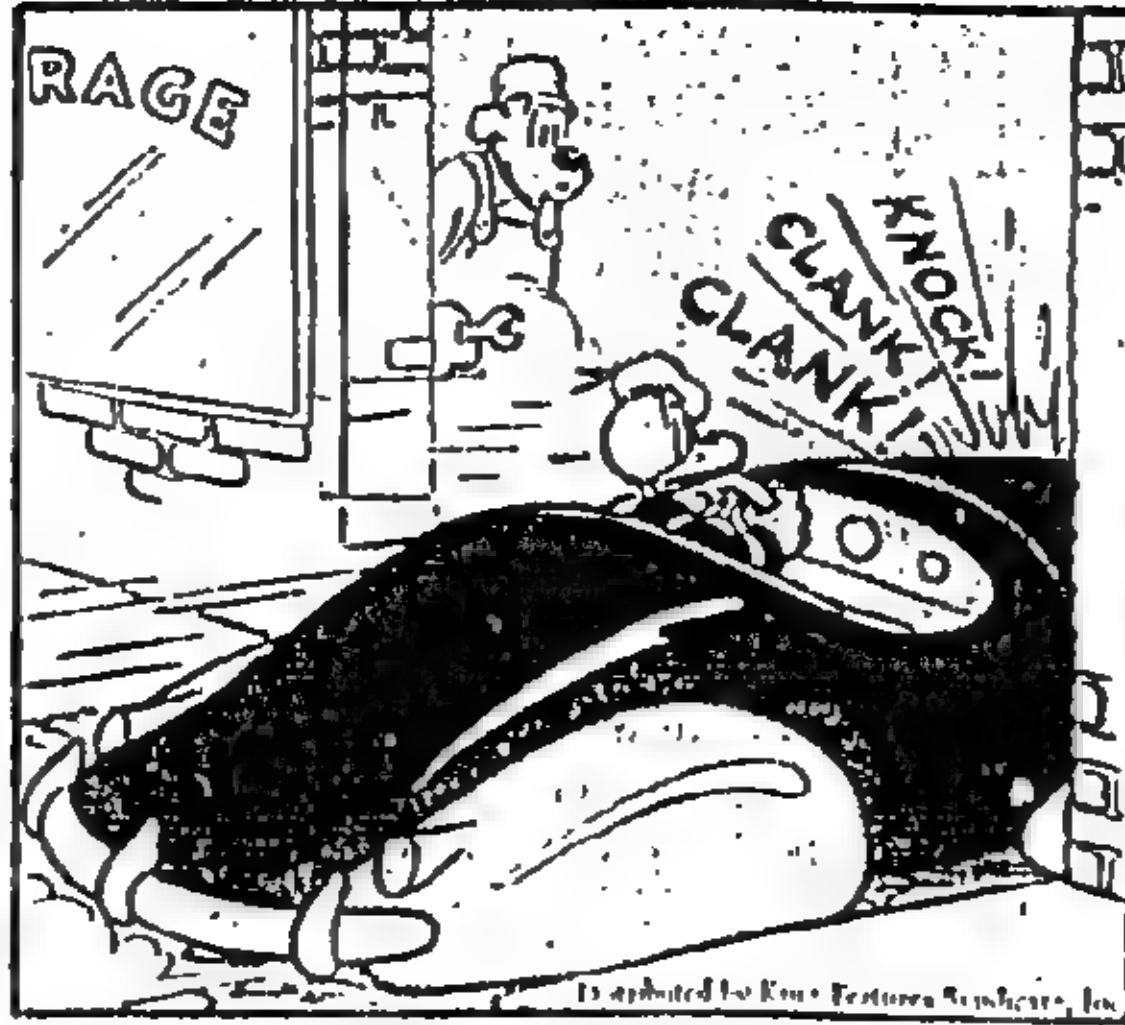
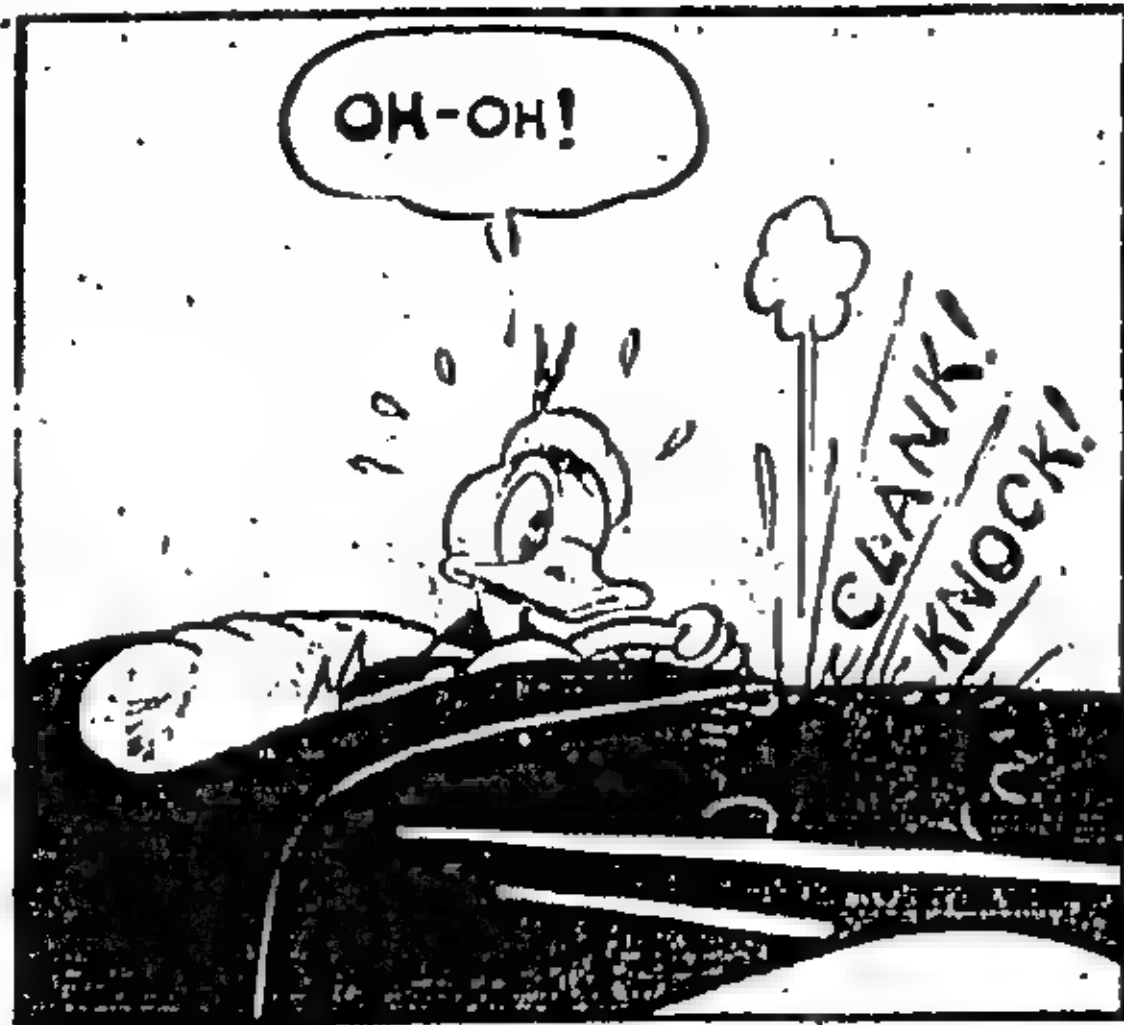
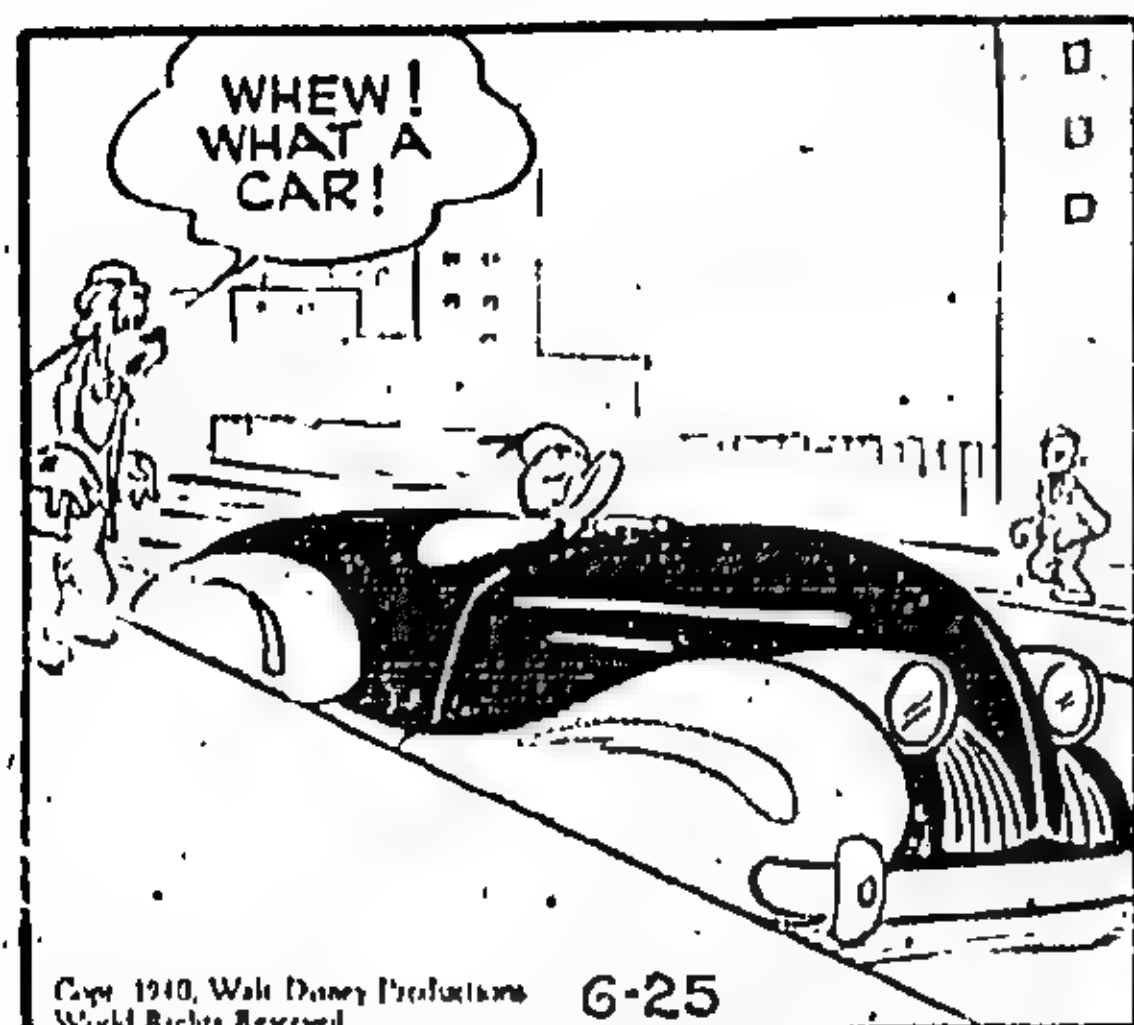
SHANGHAI, Aug. 8 (Reuter).—Terrorists were active again here early to-day, three kidnappings in two hours claiming four Chinese victims.

At least one case is known to be political.

Two Chinese were kidnapped from a hotel in the Settlement.

Bishop John, head of the Russian Church here, is the latest foreigner to receive a threatening message.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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MAGAZINE PAGE

MEDITERRANEAN
WAR MAP

THIS map shows the area of Europe and Africa affected by the entry of Italy into the war on Germany's side.

Italy has, as the map shows, many possible directions for her initial attacks, but whatever she undertakes will obviously fall into the pattern of German strategy.

Recent Italian claims have demanded Gibraltar, Malta, Suez and Palestine from the British. These may forecast attacks by air and sea. Suez and Palestine are within range of the strong Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands.

Malta has the fortified Italian base of Pantellaria Island as close neighbour. Gibraltar would only be in

immediate danger if Spain decided to join with Italy and Germany. In that case the Spanish Balearic Islands in the western Mediterranean would provide valuable bases to the enemy.

Other land operations Italy might undertake in Europe could be attacks from Albania on Yugoslavia and Greece. The former would affect the whole balance of power in the Balkans and might in turn involve Russia in some protective pro-Slav action.

The latter would be made with the object of securing the Greek seaports against possible Allied footholds. These

ports would at the same time offer bases from which to interfere with sea communications—especially with Turkey.

Italian action from her African possessions of Libya, Eritrea and Abyssinia would from the start be handicapped by the impossibility of maintaining supplies by sea; for in any Mediterranean operations the Italians must reckon with British naval superiority.

One thing is clear; Italy, in entering this war with Germany will be the one certain loser. A German victory will leave Italy as much in a state of vassalage to Hitler as it would Britain and France, and from an Allied victory Italy could expect scant mercy.

Footnotes to History

Armoured warships have so completely revolutionized naval warfare that the general American reader, knowing the importance of the invention, but lacking knowledge of its true birth, is filled with pride in the feeling that for the first time in history ironclads were used in the struggle to preserve the Union. The bloodless battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, off Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, is pointed out as the inauguration of the use of ironclad vessels.

This is not the precise truth. For, in 1855, during the Crimean War, Capt. Cowper Coles of the Royal Navy had ingeniously out-fitted a raft with iron-plated protection, and boasting a revolving 32-pounder that rotated without the use of spikes or tackle. The experiment had been born as a result of the hot fire of the Russian guns defending Sebastopol, but never went beyond the embryo stage.

In the summer of 1861, the Confederate engineers raised a sunken Federal frigate, the Merrimac, the after cutting it down to the hull, dressed it in iron plates. This apparent freak created havoc among the Union flotilla, threatening to annihilate the entire fleet. But the following spring, Capt. John Ericsson, a Union engineer, constructed the ironclad Monitor as a counter-weapon.

The subsequent battle was indecisive except for the fact that it halted the destruction of the Northern armada by the South. Its greater significance lies in the fact that it ushered in a new era of naval fighting, that of the steel battleship, and sounded the knell of wooden warfare.

Daily Quotation

THE ELECT are those who put life into one, who give courage to the faint-hearted; hope out of their own heart's constancy.—LADY RITCHIE.

without prospects and scarcely able to scrape together a living. At twenty-eight, he was a millionaire. At thirty-eight, he retired from money-making, resigning all directorships and, later, passing over the controlling interest of the Daily Express to his eldest son.

How did he do it? He became secretary to a man with great commercial interests, won his employer's confidence by demonstrating a gift for salesmanship and a brilliant, trading instinct. Soon, he was handling huge business deals.

He established himself in Montreal as an independent financial source, put through some of the greatest industrial consolidations and reorganizations in the history of Canadian finance.

During one of his visits to London, in connection with financial schemes, Mr. Max Aitken renewed a friendship with a fellow-Canadian from New Brunswick, named Bonar Law. A general election was in progress.

Bonar Law, who was fighting a desperate struggle in North-west Manchester, urged Aitken to come and help him in the fight. Aitken, to the astonishment of every financial house in Canada, declared he would do more. He would fight a constituency himself. He became the candidate for Ashton-under-Lyne.

It was absurd. Aitken was a stranger to this country. His opponent was a local man. He had ten days in which to wrest the seat from the Liberals. He got in with a majority of 100.

Max Aitken settled in London. In 1911 he was knighted. In 1914, he was in khaki as record officer—a sort of super-publicity man—for the Canadian forces in France. In 1916, he was working hard to put out Asquith and put Lloyd George in.

Largely as a result of his and Lord Northcliffe's efforts, the transformed War Cabinet, with Lloyd George as Prime Minister and Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House, was formed. Sir Max—he had already been made a baronet—was rewarded with a peerage and became the first Baron Beaverbrook.

It was in the last year of the war that Lord Beaverbrook took over the paper with which he is associated in the minds of most people. He bought the controlling interest of the Daily Express for £17,500. (In the previous year, the paper had lost £40,000.) Beaverbrook spent hundreds of thousands of pounds, and eight years of his life, in making the paper a success. He retired from management (theoretically) in 1929. In the Express office to-day, "the Beaver," as he is universally known in Fleet Street, is officially Daily Express Reader No. 1.

He also remains its No. 1 contributor. In his columns he

HERE IS A
FOOTBALL
POSER

FOUR teams—the Lions, the Tigers, the Panthers and the Bears—formed a miniature football league. Each team played one match against each of the other three, two points being awarded for a win and one point for a draw.

Eleven goals in all were scored, five of them by the Lions. In their match against the Bears, the Lions won by two goals to one.

The Tigers amassed five points in all; the Lions, three points; the Bears, one point.

What was the score in the game between the Bears and the Tigers?

SOLUTION

The Tigers beat the Bears 1-0.

This is a problem in deduction. 1.—It will be found that the Tigers must have won against the Lions; otherwise more than 11 goals are required. 2.—Also all the Panthers matches must have been pointless draws. 3.—One goal is left unaccounted for; and since the Tigers won their third game, the result must have been as above.

launched the abortive Empire crusade, which resulted in Mr. Baldwin's plaint that Lord Beaverbrook had a "personal vendetta" against him. In its headlines, he assured his readers that there would be "no war this year or next year." And since the war started his pen has been hard at work. Beaverbrook has often been wrong, but he has never been beaten. At the age of sixty-one this month, he tackles the job of his career. We may all be thankful that he has agreed to do so.

BRITAIN'S LEADERS: No 2

MINISTER FOR
AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION:LORD
BEAVERBROOK

THE new Government has only one Member who, in public life, has inflamed more controversies and fanned more feuds than its Prime Minister.

He is the man whom Mr. Churchill chose as Britain's first Minister for Aircraft Production. It wanted a war to make Churchill Prime Minister; it needed a Churchill to coax Lord Beaverbrook off the front page of the Daily Express and to harness the resources of that human power station to the machinery of government again.

In accepting office, Lord Beaverbrook becomes the only member of the new Government who shares with Mr. Churchill the distinction of having held important ministerial rank in the Coalition which led us to victory in the last war.

Towards the end of 1917, Lloyd George invited Beaverbrook to become the first Minister of Information. But those who hoped that Beaverbrook would become Minister of Information again were disappointed. At the outbreak of war he let it be known that, if the post were offered to him, he would refuse it.

It was thought to be Lord Beaverbrook's intention to refuse Government office altogether. Instead, Mr. Churchill has persuaded him to accept an appointment in which success is as vital to our war effort as Lloyd George's appointment to the Ministry of Munitions in the last war.

Now, the astonishing genius which transformed the penniless son of a Presbyterian minister into a millionaire at twenty-eight, established an unknown Canadian as a dominating figure in politics in his early thirties, and boosted a derelict newspaper into a position of world importance in its proprietor's middle life, is devoting his powers to the immense and momentous task of giving the Allies numerical superiority in the air.

Deliveries from the United States have fallen short of hopes. The



Most unexpected, most impressive of Mr. Churchill's Cabinet changes was the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister for Aircraft Production.

Beaverbrook press—which, officially, Lord Beaverbrook no longer owns, and with the views of which, officially, Lord Beaverbrook does not necessarily agree—has been campaigning the Government to depend not on America, but on increasing the production of our own aircraft factories in this country. Now it is Beaverbrook's job to answer their demand.

His first aim in life—when he was Mr. William Maxwell Aitken, the sixth son of an evangelical minister, with fiery faith and limited income, in New Brunswick, Canada—was to make money. At twenty, he was penniless,

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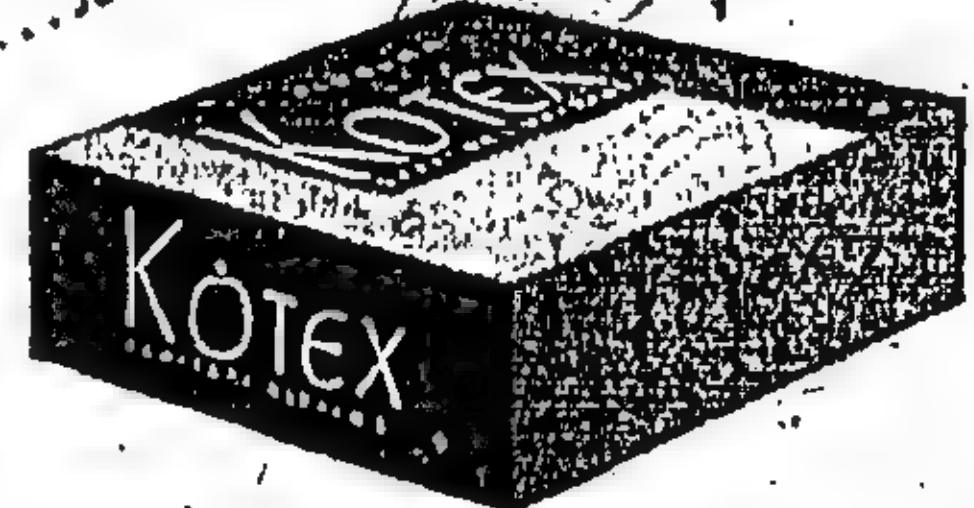
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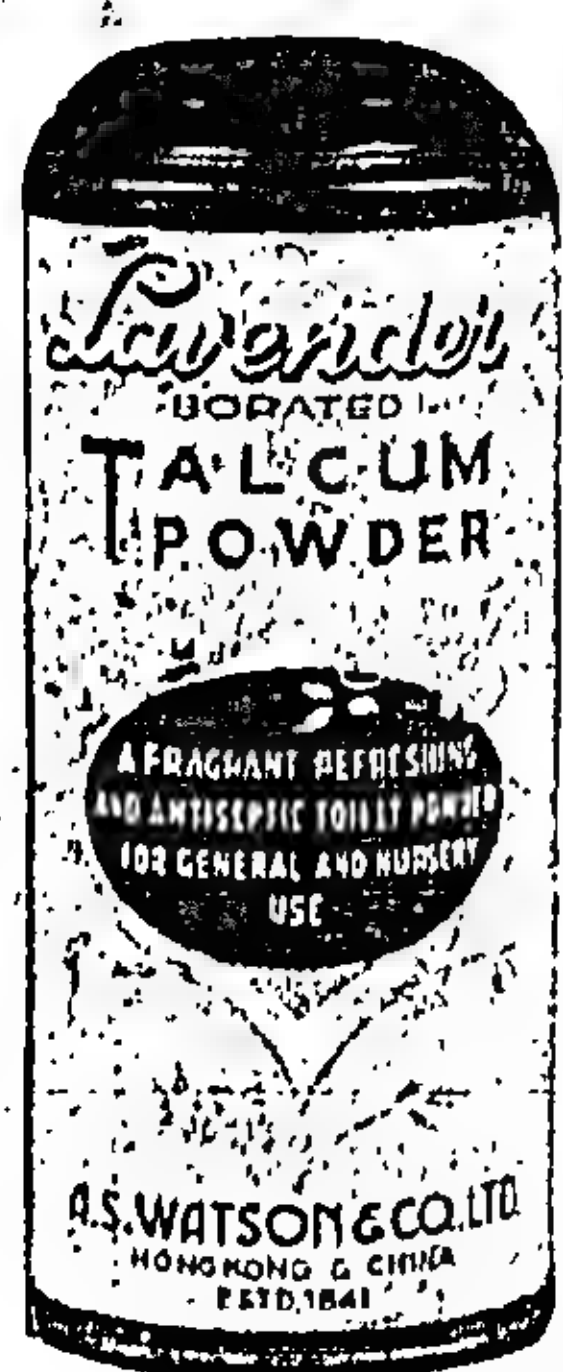


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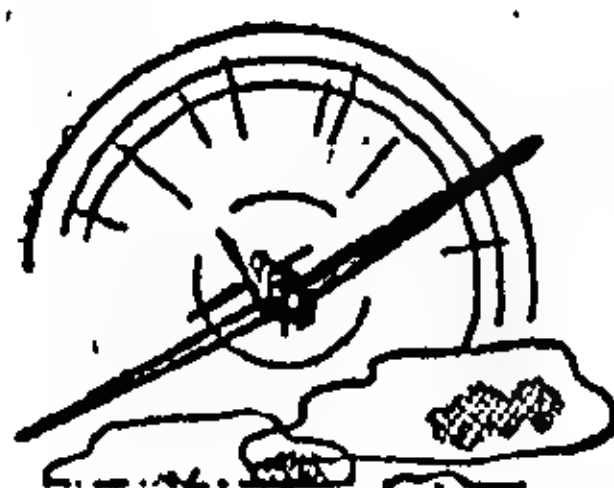
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, August 8, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

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SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Japan has apparently decided on a change in policy and is contemplating action which she feels will realise her aims. One naturally asks what are the prospects for her in this quest for hegemony in Asia. She starts off with a comparatively empty treasury and facing an embargo on essential materials—aviation spirit and scrap metal which hitherto she has been able to import from the United States. Fifty-six per cent. of her requirements come from that country.

This seems to indicate that Japan's trade must immediately suffer eclipse since her merchandise could hardly export to trade with Europe, India or—Australia—on anything like the same scale. Japan more than any other nation depends on trade for her internal economy. Unlike China she is not self-supporting, and she cannot divert the materials she requires from China, now so bitterly hostile.

Japan's greatest anxiety must be her precarious position in China, where she can neither complete her task of conquest, nor gracefully withdraw from the unhappy adventure. The more anxiety she displays in trying to conciliate China the more she acknowledges her own weakness. Japan cannot hope to win over China to her side after the way she has mercilessly and ruthlessly destroyed her cities, and rendered millions homeless.

It is the business of statesmen to envisage the future, and the wisest of them are those who take into their purview the numerous factors which are at work moulding that future. If an important element is omitted, then the policy which is followed tends not to good fortune but disaster. The factor which Japan cannot ignore in the estimate they make is the policy of the United States. So far they know that the United States will not view with indifference any alteration in the status quo of the Netherlands. Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, has made that statement and has not retracted it.

There is no reason to suppose that Germany or Italy would allow Japan to retain any conquests if they were successful in Europe, and certainly she could not hold them if they were not successful. What must give Japan further cause for fear is the fact that Germany's much vaunted attack on Great Britain has not materialised, and so much was the situation changed that such an attempt at landing would now be almost welcomed in the British as it would give the army of the Empire an opportunity which it really seeks.

Britain's sea power is unquestioned and is growing stronger, and at the end of the war will be of enormous strength; for quite clearly the Italian fleet cannot destroy it and the Germans have not the means of doing so. That is the first reason for the delay in the "blitzkrieg". The second is the destructive power of the British Air Force, which is relentlessly, day and night, demolishing

DEAR JOHN,

NOW that normal life is about to be interrupted and neither of us can be sure when or where we shall next meet, there are one or two things I feel I should like to say to you.

We are both fortunate that you are still at school while the world is occupied in turning itself upside down. When the time comes for it to right itself again, you will have a tremendous part to play—however small, it will be tremendous. Seeing what a mess my generation seems to have made of its job (although the fact that 50 nations joined in sanctions against Italy in 1935 shows how near we got to our goal of abolishing war), we haven't the right to tell yours anything: you must find out for yourselves.

Historically, my generation doesn't matter in the slightest any more. We are the past. You are the future. The qualities you will most need in the next few years are self-reliance and adaptability. The world you are growing up into will be a very different world, and a hard one. It will demand discipline of you, and service, and I know you will give them, because I have noted the beginning of a new spirit moving in you and your friends.

I was born just too soon to avoid expecting a measure of certainty from life—peace, social stability, even a degree of enjoyment seemed a part of one's birthright. You will at least not make that mistake! And if by any chance these things are added to you all the more precious for not having been expected.

What a situation! And yet do you know, at this moment when our country is in acute peril I don't feel despondent. I actually feel excited, even elated. So much that has been rotten for so long and seemed to be indestructibly entrenched is about to be consigned to the rubbish heap. The very pace of this catastrophe is a reassurance.

With what astonishing rapidity things that seemed part of the regular pattern of our lives have suddenly become meaningless. I took Peter for a walk on the hills yesterday. You know how beautifully careful we have always been in this little feudal corner of England to conform with the social code and to keep Peter on the leash going through the pheasant woods? Well, yesterday when I got to the woods something went snap, and I let him off.

Suddenly—the pheasants, and his Lordship, and the whole elaborate,

LETTER TO MY SON

ramshackle structure for which they stand, seemed supremely comic and irrelevant. Away went Peter, putting up those ridiculous birds like a lot of scandalised readers of "Punch," and away went the social order! I haven't felt so carefree for months.

But that is only one small bit of it, and perhaps not a particularly edifying bit. One's personal emotional releases are not important these days. It seems to me that, black as things are for us now, and whatever the immediate outcome, the prospects for the world are by no means hopeless.

Though we are engulfed in the greatest war in history I feel positively optimistic about possibilities of abolishing wars in the future. Seeing that I have already been through one war to end war, does that sound mad? Some of the factors of current weakness in the democracies may themselves actually be symptoms of a better order emerging.

ONE of the things that has so depressed us has been the reluctance of the free democracies to prepare themselves for defence and (so far as the small ones were concerned) to fight for their freedom when the time came.

But growing detestation of war, bred from their experience of the sufferings and futility of the last one (and coupled with the tremendous change in outlook brought about by the growing ease of communications, which makes national boundaries look silly) has set in motion something historic.

Peoples have begun to question whether national sovereignty is any longer the supremely important thing it was. Hence their half-heartedness about its defence. I say "be-gun," because it was, at the time it was caught, only a partially-formed, almost sub-conscious idea. This gave brute force its chance. But the tendency is good.

The small Powers have been caught midway in a tremendous political movement—but the end of the movement, don't you see, is about preserving it (and, to do us justice, have even done our spot of fighting for it) are certainly not its last and only guardians.

Then again, the whole character of warfare is changing. In the old days soldiers manning the front line were sustained with the knowledge that they were protecting their wives and children. To-day they have no such certainty. While they are busy in the line their wives and children may be bombed to smithereens behind their backs. That makes a tremendous psychological difference—and it's not a difference that favours the survival of war.

THERE'S another thing, too. We have all heard people protesting against the savage disregard of the "rules" of warfare.

There aren't any rules of warfare: war is a breakdown of rules. For a period of history (in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries pre-eminently) monarchs waging war on one another agreed on certain rules of war because it was necessary for them, in the midst of their agrarian discontents, to avoid a disturbance of the social order from which they derived their privilege: upset it, and they were gone.

But revolutionary wars are different—and this is a revolutionary war. Hitler doesn't give a damn about upsetting the social order in the democracies—in fact, he has advertised that it is one of the things he is after. When we have got it into our heads that this war is only the military manifestation of a vast social, economic and political upheaval that is shaking and remoulding the whole world we shall feel better about it—and we shall stop talking nonsense about "rules." (And after all, even the Nazis have been ruthless to a plan.)

Our country is about to undergo sufferings more terrible and widespread than any that have happened to it since the Black Death, but don't let us flatter ourselves that even if all of us and of our order went down in ruin Freedom would perish from the earth. Freedom will not oblige the Dictators by doing any such thing: it is of far too deep and sturdy a growth for that—and my generation, though we have talked and written so much about preserving it (and, to do us justice, have even done our spot of fighting for it) are certainly not its last and only guardians.

Besides don't forget our talks about what Freedom is. It is by no means the same thing for you and me as it is for Clegg, the road-mender, or for the miners' sons you were in camp with last summer. There must be suffering and darkness first, but out of the new dispensation, in the end, a new freedom will spring, and a better freedom. Revolution is always cruel, but it is seldom barren.

And the suffering and darkness are probably necessary now. We have earned them with our indolence. You know the tag about a people getting the Government it deserves. I have never thought that true; but if one were to judge the democracies by their rulers, one would certainly have to call them effete. Complacent, unimaginative, indifferent to suffering at home or outside—too comfortable, in fact.

Our rulers have foreseen nothing. To-day France and ourselves are falling on 'America. Yesterday China, Abyssinia, Spain, Czechoslovakia called on us—and got no answer. We are left to fight alone now because we would not fight together when we had the chance and the duty. All the democracies have let down all the other democracies: the only thing they have done collectively is to suffer from a common atrophy of will.

The decent people of this island don't deserve such rulers—though, perhaps, some of us who saw what was happening and tried to say so were not faithful enough in our protests: when normal channels of public protest proved inefficient we didn't throw up our job and go out into the streets and factories to agitate and organise.

WELL, now—whatever happens—there is going to be a radical change. Good-bye to all that. And this it is that fills me with hope and even a kind of joy, though I suppose we are about to see the end of many things that I personally treasure.

We have often agreed that this is a war of ideas, but so far all the ideas have been on the other side. That is why the other side has out-marched us at every point in the game. There has been no inspiration here—and, since Munich, too little conviction.

Well, now it is the people's turn. What we need to arm ourselves with in this country, to-day is not only guns but brooms. And when both the guns and brooms have done their job, you and your friends can get busy on the site that has been cleared and start building a new world.

I hope you'll do well in the swimming next Saturday.

Your affectionate
FATHER.

Will America Come In?

THE American Institute of Public Opinion has over the past months been taking a census of American opinion on the question: Do you think the United States will go into the war in Europe or do you think we will stay out of the war?

The trend of American opinion has been as follows:

	U.S. will	U.S. will
	go in	stay out
1939	46 p.c.	54 p.c.
October	46 p.c.	54 p.c.
1940		
February	32 p.c.	68 p.c.
May	51 p.c.	49 p.c.

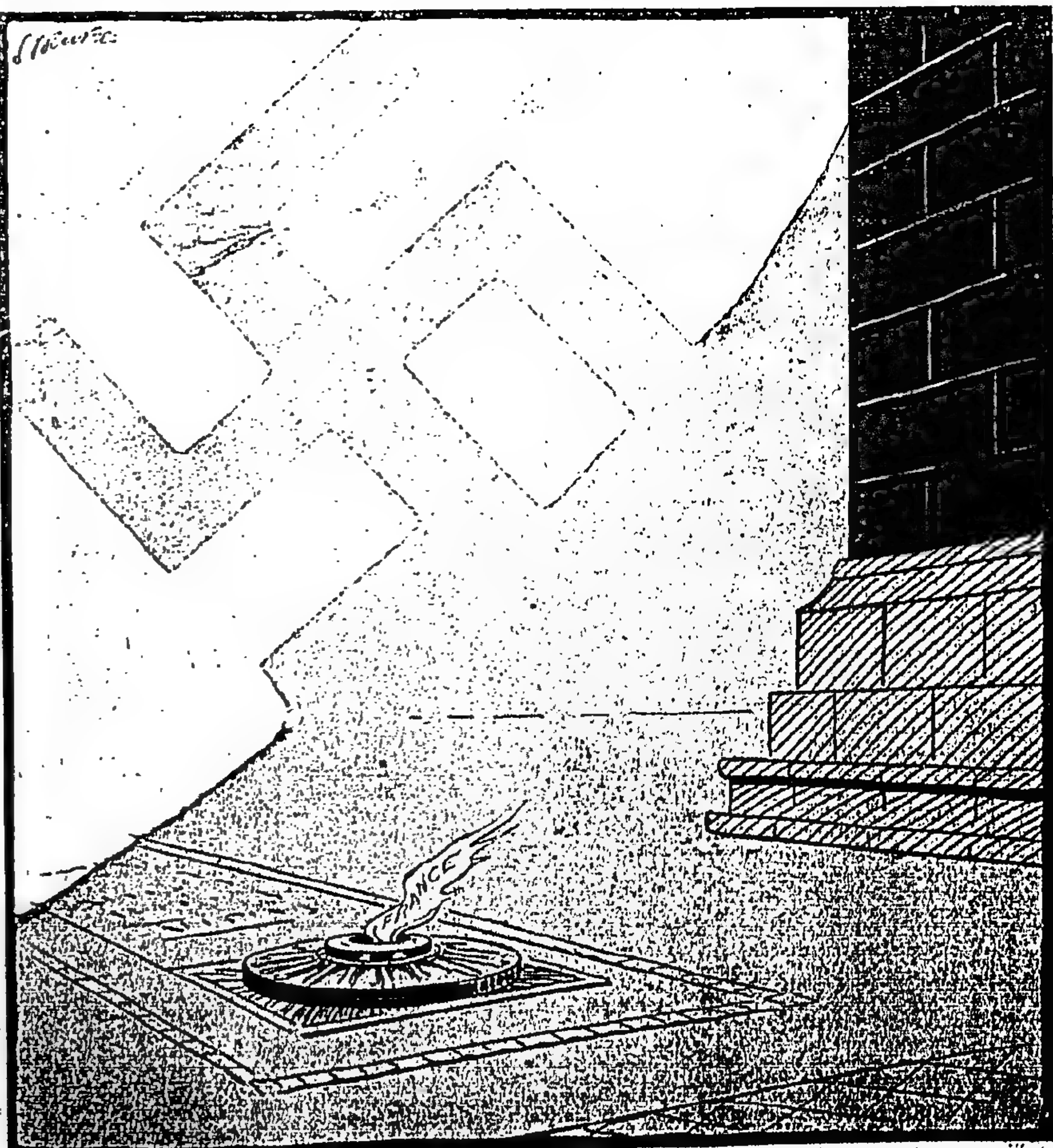
The questions for the May result were asked after May 14, the day of the German break-through at Sedan.

Since the Norwegian campaign and the beginning of the Low Countries offensive there has been a sharp drop in the number of Americans who feel confident of an ultimate Allied victory.

Eight months ago 82 per cent. thought the Allies would win, 7 per cent. thought that Germany would win and 11 per cent. held no opinion. In the first week of June 55 per cent. thought the Allies would win, 17 per cent. that Germany would win and 28 per cent. held no opinion.

Germany's inadequate stocks of petrol, and at the same time making her ports untenable. That air force is not only superior in skill and courage, but also in quality of machines. These machines are being added to monthly by the enormous output in Britain, the United States and in Canada.

These are factors that a wise Japanese statesman will consider before he embarks upon a policy which is fraught with such danger.



UNDYING FLAME

SHIPPING GAINS

Britain Adds 10,000,000 Tons To Her Service

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—As a result of the German invasion of Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Low Countries and the collapse of France, the shipping strength of Great Britain and the Dominions has been increased by over 10,000,000 tons dead weight.

This was disclosed to-day by the Ministry of Shipping. It is pointed out that not all these ships are being used in trade with this country, but are distributed all over the globe, free to engage in every kind of trade except contraband trade with the enemy.

About 5,500,000 tons are Norwegian, 3,000,000 tons Dutch and 500,000 tons under the control of the Belgian and Polish governments.

All are ships of 500 gross tons or more.

Under Ministry's Control
In addition, there are now, under the direct control of the Ministry of Shipping, three important categories of foreign shipping.

Firstly, there is the Danish shipping, which is being transferred to British service, amounting to about 500,000 deadweight tons. Because of the circumstances in which the independence of Denmark was extinguished, there is no alternative to transferring these ships to the British flag.

Secondly, French shipping under British control amounts to about 500,000 deadweight tons. In order that they be free to assist the common war effort, these ships were requisitioned after France's signature to the armistice. They will sail under the British flag but will also fly the French flag.

The Ministry adds that many French officers and seamen have accepted Britain's offer to remain in the same terms as British officers and seamen.

Thirdly, there is a great number of ships of various neutral countries on time charter to the Ministry of Shipping. They now amount to 1-250,000 deadweight tons.

The Cudahy Interview

Washington Wants The Text

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The State Department has asked Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, the U.S. Ambassador in London, to supply the complete text of the interview given to the Press in London yesterday by Mr. John Cudahy, the United States Ambassador to Belgium.

In this interview, Mr. Cudahy defended King Leopold's decision to surrender and he was reported to have forecast a condition approaching famine in Belgium in winter following supplies from outside.

Mr. Sumner Welles, the Assistant Secretary of State, said the interview was given without prior consultation with or authority by the State Department.

ITALIANS BOMB WAJIR

NAIROBI, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Today's communiqué states: "Yesterday two enemy aircraft bombed Wajir without success. They were pursued by our fighter aircraft. Both escaped in one enemy machine. Both escaped in the clouds."

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TIM'S A BIG HE MAN... HE AIN'T NO LADY But imagine his embarrassment... HE'S GOING TO HAVE THE BABY!



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JOHN HUBBARD • WILLIAM GARGAN
VIRGIL FRANKLIN • MARY ASTOR

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

STRENGTHENING SINEWS OF WAR

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famine, for which his aggression and conquest are responsible, has condemned considerable areas of a newly-acquired territory. "A multitude of refugees have trampled on growing corn. His tanks have devastated much of the countryside and his own crops are not very good this year. Next spring he will begin to feel the pinch of the food problem even more seriously than now. He will continue the minding of war material but some of his chief industrial areas and aerodromes have suffered very heavy punishment."

"Oil refineries, stores, railway junctions, marshalling yards, docks and ships have been and will continue to be targets for our deadly bombing planes night by night, week by week, more heavily as our bombing strength increases."

Heavily Damaged
"His output undoubtedly has been very seriously interfered with. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair the damage to productive enterprises, lines of communication, etc., for a considerable time. He will need to draw more and more on his reserves and the more vigorously he prosecutes the war the more rapidly his stores will disappear."

"He will find it increasingly difficult to replace the losses. Measures have been taken to ensure that Hitler shall not draw sustenance from foreign sources. Not only Germany but the controlled territories will be unable to carry on trade on any scale with the outside world."

Extensive Blockade
"The blockade operates over a wide area which must become more and more impoverished as its trade arteries are cut. Hitler will continue to seize all food and materials he can from the over-run territory, but once he has despoiled his victims, his supplies will either cease or become less plentiful."

"Hitler boasts that he possesses unlimited quantities of iron. Iron he possesses in great quantities and he probably has no need to fear a shortage of aluminum. But his coal situation is different and his supplies henceforth will be seriously short. He may sit upon mountains of iron ore but as he has not the coal whereby it can be smelted, it will not be of first class military value."

"In a normal year this country exports some 30,000,000 tons of coal to the continent of Europe. None of that henceforth will fall into the hands of Germany."

"As regards oil, of 20,000,000 tons normally consumed throughout Hitler's territories per annum, he can now produce or procure not more than one half."

Strain Will Be Great
"These are mere pointers to the situation in which Hitler finds himself economically. It and when the pinch comes as it will sooner or later in a 100 different directions, it is a situation which will be dire to the people of Germany and other lands which will be able to stand the strain. Yet we must not for a single moment underestimate the power arrayed against us."

"The German mind and strength have been devoted to one single purpose—preparation for the strongest and most terrible fighting force the world has ever seen."

"The German economic system has been for some years on a war footing. We must remember that we have not yet felt the full brunt of Hitler's blow."

"We have proved that we are capable of becoming as efficient for war purposes as the dictator, but we are still in the process of the change-over from peace to war economy. We have got to make the best of our resources which must be directed to the national life and effort necessary for a victorious conduct of the war and the maintenance of a national spirit."

We Intend To Win
"We intend to win this war. The Government do not intend to allow the limit of its prosecution to be anything else than the whole resources of manpower, industrial capacity, finance and foreign assets at our disposal. To achieve the maximum effort, we must plan our economic strategy with the view to the best co-ordination and co-operation of all the agencies concerned."

Mr. Greenwood then detailed the new arrangements made for consideration of a number of economic problems and co-ordination of their economic effort, saying that each main group of problems was dealt with by a sub-committee composed of members of the War Cabinet and the ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Serious Problem
One of the most important factors in the effectiveness of their economic warfare was to deal with the serious problem of surplus overseas commodities in such a way as to make them an advantage to Britain and a disadvantage to the enemy.

The collapse of France greatly increased the difficulties of production and "we will give complete priority to those essential weapons of war which will provide maximum resistance to the enemy in the shortest possible time. There is no keeping in our minds the possibility of a long war."

"Priority has not worked as well as it should, but having made this great spirit for immediate war purposes we are now considering further measures to ensure as far as possible that materials, plants and labour are effectively used to carry out the production programme."

Industrial Capacity
Mr. Greenwood then dealt in detail with the industrial capacity and organization and said that provision had also been made against the destruction of factories from the air with plans for rebuilding and for moving of reserve plants.

He recalled his statement on July

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 3/4
Demand London	1/2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	305
T.T. Singapore	32 3/4
T.T. Japan	22 1/4
T.T. India	22 1/4
T.T. U.S.A.	22 1/4
T.T. Manila	44 1/4
T.T. Batavia	41 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	149 1/4
T.T. Saigon	86 1/4
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	85 1/4
T.T. Australia	1/0 1/4

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C S.A.	23 3/4
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.93 3/4

11 in the House of Commons regarding new organization to deal with purchases in North America through the Canadian and United States channels following dissolution of the Anglo-French organization.

The new organization had been actively at work for some weeks. The United States Government was now engaged in an effort of national rearmament and mobilising American industry for that purpose.

While, therefore, but a few months ago Britain was placing orders with American industry to supplement the deficiencies in the combined Allied production, they had now the need to embark on a much more extensive programme which must be related to the American national defence preparations.

Therefore the House would readily understand the complexity of the question involved in the task of the British Purchasing Commission in New York.

"At the same time we need both in New York and London to co-ordinate our requirements with those of India, the Dominions and our allies, who must look to us for supplies."

"The United States and Canada have been our two most important potential providers of war material."

Safeguarding Consumption
Continuing, Mr. Greenwood said it was necessary for efficient conduct of the war that the consumption of the people should be safeguarded and unnecessary hardship avoided.

"The rise in the cost of living is less than the rise in prices generally. Our object is that prices of necessities should be kept down and we are spending considerable sums to do this."

"The policy of anchoring prices of essential commodities will be continued. We believe by these means that we shall ensure the unimpaired health of the nation."

Not Too Rasy
"We have taken steps to increase exports and we will do everything we can properly do in that direction. But in the present circumstances, it is clear that the possibilities of increased exports are not too rasy."

"It is important that we should use foreign exchange as far as we can for the purchases of aeroplanes, munitions etc., abroad. At the same time, we need to retain a proportion of skilled labour on the production of commodities for export in order that our supplies for foreign exchange may be maintained."

"We must limit imports to things essential to the consumption and productive services. At the moment our shipping position is not too bad. The capacity has not been very seriously impaired, but we are bound to recognize that our ports and our shipping will be among the main objectives of the enemy's attacks."

"It is prudent, therefore, that our country make as much as we can of those foodstuffs and materials as can be readily stored to build up our stocks against the day when our capacity to import may not be so great."

Cannot Be Starved Out
"If the enemy hopes he can starve us out he is very greatly mistaken. Starvation of the people of this country is impossible. Nothing could be more emphatic than that."

Concluding, Mr. Greenwood declared: "Looking ahead, it is necessary to reduce the rate of intake of commodities which are not indispensable. We must use our ship-borne trade for the national cause and public good."

"The House won't expect me to give exact details of the great increases in military production during recent weeks, but I can assure members that very great strides have been made in speeding up the production of aircraft and army equipment. Great strides have been made and greater strides will be made."

"There are shortages of certain materials etc., and we must reckon on difficulties arising from the bombing of factories, foundries, and shipyards and the mining of ports and the sinking of ships."

"But in spite of all this, there is no real cause for dismay. The monstrous swollen German Reich is already largely beleaguered. It has only limited external supplies, while we can stretch across the sea where the treasures of the world lie and bring them to our shores, and we are assured of the active help of free peoples, and the supplies of the New World to reinforce our own efforts."

Member's Queries
Mr. R. Shillwell (Labour) urged an exhaustive survey of the country's economic possibilities, and asked, assuming the war lasts two or three years, has the Government estimated the needs in aircraft, guns, munitions, labour, raw materials and exports? Was there a definite allocation as between actual war essentials and

SITUATION QUIET BUT...

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to be sailing on schedule for Indo China ports.

Official in Hongkong
Some interest has arisen locally at the recent arrival here of Commandante Castex, who is slated to be representing the Governor General of Indo China. The "Telegraph" learns that Commandante Castex has conferred with British officials, including the G.O.C. British Troops, during his stay here.

Grew Calls On Matsuoaka
TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Domei).—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Grew, called on the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoaka, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday.

It was understood that Mr. Grew questioned the Foreign Minister about foreign Press reports regarding the Franco-Japanese negotiations on the French Indo-China situation. The Foreign Minister pointed out that the Press reports were "utterly inaccurate."

The Ambassador's move is believed to be indicative of the United States concern over the possible developments in French Indo-China.

MINE-SWEEPER IS SUNK

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that the mine-sweeping trawler River Clyde was sunk by an enemy mine. The next day the casualties have been informed.

THE WAR FUND

A total of \$1,301,214.33 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd. Latest subscription: Mrs. A. H. de Krom, Macao ... 2

exports and the civilian needs, he asked.

Mr. Shinwell declared that according to a reliable estimate Germany has 700,000 men and women training for industry, while we had 23,000 trainees and we envisaged 40,000 being trained this year.

Mr. Shinwell proceeded to talk about unemployment and under-employment in Britain, and suggested that the war time effort should remain unemployed the Government might finance the building up of huge stocks of coal, or divert the miners into the war industries.

He also suggested that in order to meet a German attack on shipping, dockyard labour on the west coast should be improved and in order to develop a large export trade, manufacturers and export companies should finance it. Individual effort modified or replaced by a full-blooded system of collective production.

Mr. Shinwell said that we could not rely too much on the United States who might be embroiled in a war with Japan. It was better to assume that we must rely on ourselves and to organize accordingly.

Not Very Convincing
Sir George Schuster (National Liberal) said that Mr. Greenwood's account was not very convincing and he urged that the first step should be to establish a central directing authority, and that we should aim with the American countries to build up a satisfactory economic regime for the war period to give the inhabitants of these countries a satisfactory basis of life and to deny to their enemies what they needed.

Rest Of Debate
Mr. J. C. Wedgwood urged the need of finding markets for our surplus products, giving as instances Gold Coast cocoa and Straits tin and rubber.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour, declared that there was a plan for labour and the plan was working. He said that "while the Government was doing all they could to train men for industry, they were not getting all the help that they might from industry itself."

He concluded: "While we may make mistakes, in judgment, we are planning towards securing final victory."

Reply For Government
Mr. H. Macmillan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, replying to the debate on economic organization in the House of Commons, said the Government's task was even more complicated than turning over to war economy. It was adjusted to rapidly-changing strategic and tactical considerations.

He could not announce the broad outlines of a large-scale economic plan. The vast scale of events must be borne in mind and the first definite plan was to give every shew of our strength to preparation for the next few weeks and months.

Then it might be possible for the ministers to give in a more complete worked-out form the general system which they were gradually bringing into being over a wide sphere of our national economy.

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A pure vegetable preparation. Thorough, yet gentle in action. Will not gripe. Try it.

WAR GUILT TRIAL

French Ex-Ministers To Be Indicted

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—"Reuter" learns that the Supreme Court to try the men regarded as responsible for the declaration and conduct of the war opens to-morrow at Riom, ten miles to the north of Clermont-Ferrand.

There is apparently at present no official list of the accused but M. Daladier, M. Mandel, M. Campinchi and M. Delbos, who went to Cassablanca after the armistice was asked for, will be closely questioned.

M. Daladier, who was Prime Minister of France when war was declared, is now at Orange under a Police guard, awaiting instructions.

The Central Figure
M. Mandel is the only one of the four who is kept under close arrest. He is likely to be the central figure of the trial. M. Mandel never concealed the fact that he is a Jew and in December, 1938, he refused to attend a State reception in honour of Herr von Ribbentrop who had just signed a pact of eternal peace between France and Germany.

To-morrow's proceedings are expected to be purely formal. Thereafter "witnesses" will be examined and individual indictments framed.

CONFIDENT CAN STOP ITALIANS

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probably advance along the coast on Alexandria.

Italians Forcing The Pace
CAIRO, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A communiqué issued to-day states that on August 5 an Italian column entered Zella unopposed.

On the same day Hargeisa was captured by a strong force which included tanks, artillery, machine-guns and aircraft.

Our delaying force fell back after inflicting severe casualties, including three tanks.

Odweina Occupied
On the morning of August 6, Odweina was occupied by the enemy with infantry, guns and armoured fighting vehicles at 8 p.m.

A small motorised force of the Somali Camel corps harassed the enemy, themselves suffering no loss.

Palestine Warfare
As regards Palestine, enemy aircraft again raided Haifa on the morning of August 6. A number of bombs were dropped, nearly all of which fell harmlessly in the sea or on waste ground in the town.

Military casualties were nil. Civilian casualties were under ten. Anti-aircraft defences came quickly into action and opened a heavy fire on the raiders.

On the Western Desert, some enemy movements are reported. Otherwise all is quiet.

Offered As A Gift

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Regarding the Cairo communiqué, it is stated in authoritative circles in London to-night that Zella, which was offered to Italy as a gift in 1935 and was refused, was undefended.

The Italians have now to get along the coast road to Berbera, a distance of 150 miles.

British resistance, it is stated, will begin in the hill country beyond Hargeisa and Odweina.

PASSENGER SHIP TORPEDOED

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Will Always be an England" when on the way to the rescuing ships.

Fourth Time Torpedoed
A steward who had been torpedoed four times, including the Lusitania and the Yorkshire, said the torpedo hit them amidships and shook the ship from stem to stern. There was not a trace of panic. The passengers and crew behaved marvellously. None of them saw the submarine but they understood that at least one was sunk a few hours later.

19 Missing
LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—It is learned that only 10 persons, namely 11 passengers and eight crew, are missing from the liner Accra.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Sir Kenneth Lee, Director-General of the Ministry of Information, has resigned and is succeeded by Sir Frank Pick, formerly a member of the London Passenger Transport Board.

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Bradman's First 100

Don Bradman hit the first of his many Test centuries in this country at Nottingham, but, in spite of that, England won this first match of the series by 53 runs.

Wanting 429 to win, Australia had 229 for 3 on the board and Bradman and McCabe well set. The game swung round when Coppley, an unknown boy fielding substitute for Larwood, made a wonderful catch to dismiss McCabe. Tate, bowled 50 overs (20 maidens) for 69 runs and 3 wickets.

BACK-STROKE RECORDS FOR ADOLPH KIEFER

New Marks Added To Series of Triumphs

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 6.—Adolph Kiefer of Chicago rewrote the record book for back-stroke swimming to-day.

Performing for the Towers Club of Chicago, the big lad was credited with breaking almost every back-stroke mark in the book in a sensational burst of speed that capped another brilliant exhibition in the men's national A. U. outdoor swimming and diving championships.

Kiefer captured the 110-yard back-stroke race as expected, and here's what he did:

His time for 110 yards was 1 minute 5.5 seconds. His time for 100 yards was 58.1 seconds. His time for 100 meters was 1.04.7.

FORMER RECORDS

A SEARCH of the A. U. records disclosed. Kiefer established the old 110-yard record—a new distance in A. U. competition. His time was 1.05.0. Kiefer held the former 100-yard record of 58.8 seconds, set in Columbus, Ohio, in 1939. He held the 100-meter record of 1.04.8, set in Detroit in 1939.

All these records were hunk up in a short or 25-yard pool, which gives a faster edge because a swimmer can come off the walls and gain time. The race was over a long or 55-yard route.

The long course record was set by Kiefer at Coral Gables, Fla., in 1935. It was 1.05.9 for 100 meters.

NEW RECORDS

THUS Kiefer, long the world's greatest back-stroke swimmer, hung up new records for winner to break.

The 200-pound artist was not the only record-breaker. The four-man team of the Island of Maui, Hawaii, won the 880-yard freestyle relay in 9.17.3. Three years ago the Lake Shore Athletic Club team set the old American record at 9.20.

The quartet, boasting two brothers newly-crowned as A. A. U. champions, moved the Hawaiians nearer the hope for team championship.

SUCCESSFUL COME-BACK

KIYOSHI NAKAMA of Maui's Alexander Community House, dethroned two days ago as the 220-yard champion, came back and took

THE DERBY AND THE OAKS

Godiva's Great Win In The Oaks

LONDON, June.—"My greatest regret is that Godiva did not run for the Derby. She must have won. She is the finest racer I have ever seen." That is how trainer William Narvis summed up Mr. Harmsworth's filly after Godiva had won a great victory in the New Oaks at Newmarket.

He did no more than have justice to Godiva, who in the opinion of many put up the best Oaks performance for more than a quarter of a century.

Clocking a mile and a half race at Newmarket in 2 mins. 37.5 secs. who tried agreed that Godiva put up good time. To do that she overcame the disadvantage of losing a length or two at the gate, and yet beat all the best fillies in the land pointlessly.

Douglas Marks took her to the front half a mile from home, and though challenged by Golden Penny and Silver Lace II she never appeared in danger of defeat.

She beat Silverlace II by three lengths and Golden Penny conceded third place to Valerine.

So good does Godiva now appear that even Djevel would have to do all he knows to beat her.—Our Own Correspondent.

SCRAPPY WATER POLO

European Y.M.C.A. yesterday beat South China Athletic Association by five goals to two in a very scrappy water-polo match in the "Y" pool.

Poor passing by the visitors, who had a man unmarked and on his own on three occasions in the deep end cost them three certain goals. Y.M.C.A. were little better and while defending the deep end marked very poorly. G. H. Fowler, E. W. Ralston, G. T. May, R. A. Dodd and L. H. Chatter scored for the home team, while Henry de Sa and Lionel Lo replied for South China.

South China will meet H.M.S. Thracian at 8 p.m. to-morrow in the European Y.M.C.A. pool, while a Y.M.C.A. team will meet a Service team.

The 440-yard free-style in 4.50.4. He was an easy winner over Paul Heron of Los Angeles and the third-place finisher, Henry Paris of San Francisco. Ralph Flanagan won the title in 1939 but did not compete this year.

Defending Champion Jim Skinner of Detroit, University of Michigan star, had little trouble retaining his 220-yard breast-stroke championship, but failed to break a record. He was timed at 2.48.8.

Most Sensational Derby Of All

ON JUNE 4, 1913, was the most amazing Derby of all time. Fifteen horses went to the post, and just before Tottenham Corner was reached, a woman identified with the Suffragette Cause threw herself in front of the King's horse, Anmer, and received injuries from which she died two days later. The horse was unhurt and the jockey Herbert Jones, escaped with a severe shaking and a broken rib.

It was a great race between Craganour and Aboyeur, the first named getting home by a head with Louvols a neck behind. Craganour was 6/4 favourite. Aboyeur was 10/1 and Louvols 10/1. The time was 2 mins. 37.5 secs.

But immediately after the race, the stewards on their own initiative disqualified Craganour and awarded the race to Aboyeur.

The following notice was issued: "The Stewards objected to the winner on the ground that he had been ridden by a woman."

As regards the race itself, Pont l'Eveque proved stouter than Turkhan and Lighthouse II. I would only say that if Pont l'Eveque had not been an outstanding performer he was ridden to be beaten. First or second all the way, he was being put to his best pace half a mile from the finish.

Once Lighthouse II almost got on terms, but in spite of the fact that he had been on the stretch for a considerable time, it was Pont l'Eveque who found the extra bit which made all the difference. That is the test of the true stayer, and as such we accept the Derby winner.

Unwanted Horse Wins Blue Ribband

LONDON, June.—The Derby of 1940 will go down to history as the race which was won by the unwanted horse. It is doubtful whether the true story will ever be written.

Before Fred Darling paid £500 for Pont l'Eveque he had been offered to several other people. I fancy the first person to whom the colt was offered was Matthew Peacock, the Yorkshire trainer, and the price was £350.

That was before the colt ran second to Liberator at Newmarket. Subsequently the price went up to £500, and a woman owner told me she turned down the offer. Mr. H. E. Morris could not have had a very high opinion of Pont l'Eveque when he was a yearling, as he was not nominated for any of the classic races. Nor was Lighthouse II, in any of our classic races, yet on merit they were probably the two best colts in the Derby field.

PROVED STOUTER As regards the race itself, Pont l'Eveque proved stouter than Turkhan and Lighthouse II. I would only say that if Pont l'Eveque had not been an outstanding performer he was ridden to be beaten.

First or second all the way, he was being put to his best pace half a mile from the finish. Once Lighthouse II almost got on terms, but in spite of the fact that he had been on the stretch for a considerable time, it was Pont l'Eveque who found the extra bit which made all the difference. That is the test of the true stayer, and as such we accept the Derby winner.

Soccer Clubs Doubt Ability To Carry On

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuter).—Many leading Association Football clubs have been thinking seriously of whether they will continue to operate next season—even if military conditions permit continuation of sport. The reason for this is that many sustained big losses on last season's workings and they feel they could not stand a repetition.

Only one big club so far, Bolton Wanderers, has definitely decided not to carry on next season. The ground staff has been dispensed with and notice given to the club office staff.

Bolton have published their balance sheet for last season showing a loss of £5,923. The big clubs have suffered more than the smaller ones this season. They have much larger over-head

NO PROFITS

SO far not one of the balance sheets published of the leading clubs shows a profit. Here is a list of the clubs and the losses sustained by them:

Blackburn Rovers	£3,700
Bury	£4,309
Falkirk	£1,127
Glasgow Celtic	£7,355
Leicester City	£7,000
Liverpool	£6,759
Middlesbrough	£8,392
Sheffield U.	£6,440
Sheffield W.	£4,645

VILLA'S GREAT LOSS

ASTON VILLA who did not take part in any football except a few friendly matches near the end of the season, showed a loss of £11,751. From this is deducted the balance from the last account of £6,709 leaving an adverse balance to carry forward of £5,042.

Aston Villa did not take part in any Regional or Cup matches because their ground was not available, but as the ban has now been lifted the directors have informed the Football League that the club will take part in whatever competition is prompted next season. It is also planned, subject to the exigencies of the situation, to run a team of young players in a local league.

Whereas Villa's gate receipts in 1938-39 were £65,584, the few matches they played last season yielded only £5,718. Sunderland, who did not take part in the Regional Competition but completed in the Football League War Cup, show a net loss of £3,446 for the year ending May 4. Their total net income was £6,421 against an average of about £30,000 in previous years.

COUNT THE "TELEGRAPHS" EVERYWHERE

Remember Larwood?

HAROLD LARWOOD, who took part in the 20-overs-per-innings match at Nottingham bowled three overs for 15 runs without taking a wicket. Report said bowler found difficulty in getting a foothold and one fears that Larwood will always be feeling the acute physical effect of his last memorable tour to Australia in 1932-3.

Lawn Bowls Teams For The Week-end

The following teams have been selected by the various Clubs for lawn bowls league matches this week-end:

CLUB DE RECREIO
"A" v. Police (Home, 3.30 p.m.)—L. J. Silva, F. X. Soares, H. F. Luz and H. A. Alves.
"B" v. Xavier, C. M. Silva, F. V. Ribeiro and F. X. Silva.
"C" v. Luz, C. F. Marques, J. F. Ribeiro and G. Silva.
"D" v. Indian R.C. (Home).—F. A. Machado, C. A. Lopes, C. Rosa Pereira and D. Basto.
"E" v. Alves, C. H. Basto, A. P. Guterres and J. J. Basto.
"F" v. Pereira, A. F. Noronha, J. C. Remedios and J. E. Noronha.
2nd Div. v. Craterpower (Away).—H. R. Pina, F. Vranovich, J. H. Soares and O. P. Remedios.
P. M. N. Silva, J. A. Remedios, C. M. Alves and A. M. Rodrigues.
A. J. Osmond, C. Vas, A. M. Xavier and E. Souza.

INDIAN R.C.

1st team v. Recreio "B" (Away).—D. N. Khan, K. M. Rumi, A. M. Rumi and M. H. Abba.
2nd team v. Recreio "A" (Home).—A. K. Minu, A. H. Rumi, S. Yusuf, M. Y. Adal and A. R. Dola.
3rd Div. v. Kowloon F.C. (Home).—A. S. Sultana, M. Hassan, F. H. Madar and M. W. W. W.
4th Div. v. Rumi, M. P. Madar, A. G. Sultana and A. Bakar.
M. D. Hassan, S. A. R. Bux, U. A. Rumi and S. M. Rumi.

OPEN PAIRS BOWLS

Omar Brothers' Easy Win Over Marques And Basto

A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar, former holders of the Colony Open Pairs lawn bowls championship, entered the fourth round yesterday when they trounced C. E. Marques and B. Basto 27-8.

The Portuguese pair led for the only time at the 5th end when a three count gave them a 5-4 lead, but the Omar brothers scored 4,2,2,1,1 to lead 14-5 at the 10th end and never looked behind. The losers scored on only five heads.

At Tai Kok A. W. Grimmit and F. J. Jones beat J. M. Cutchison and C. G. Cowland 25-17.

Who were beaten by 15-10. The winners were the only pair of the Open Pairs at the fourth round who entered the semi-finals.

CHINESE MASSACRED

Many Civilians Flee From Tsungming Island

Shanghai, Aug. 7. Many refugees from Tsungming Island, north-east of Shanghai, are arriving here daily to tell stories of wholesale destruction of houses by fire and the massacre of civilians by the Japanese military as retaliation for attacks made by guerrillas.

The refugees say that hundreds of civilians were ruthlessly slaughtered and many were burned to death in their houses. They alleged that in one instance the Japanese summoned over one hundred male civilians to a temple, saying that a speech was to be delivered by the Commander. When "the audience" gathered, however, they were mowed down by machine-guns. Those not killed by bullets were bayoneted to death.—Reuter.

HOW TO RALLY AFTER ILLNESS

It's an uphill battle getting your strength back after serious illness or operation. There's only one thing that can help you—nourishment, plenty of it. But your stomach is as weak as your legs and you hate the thought and sight of food.

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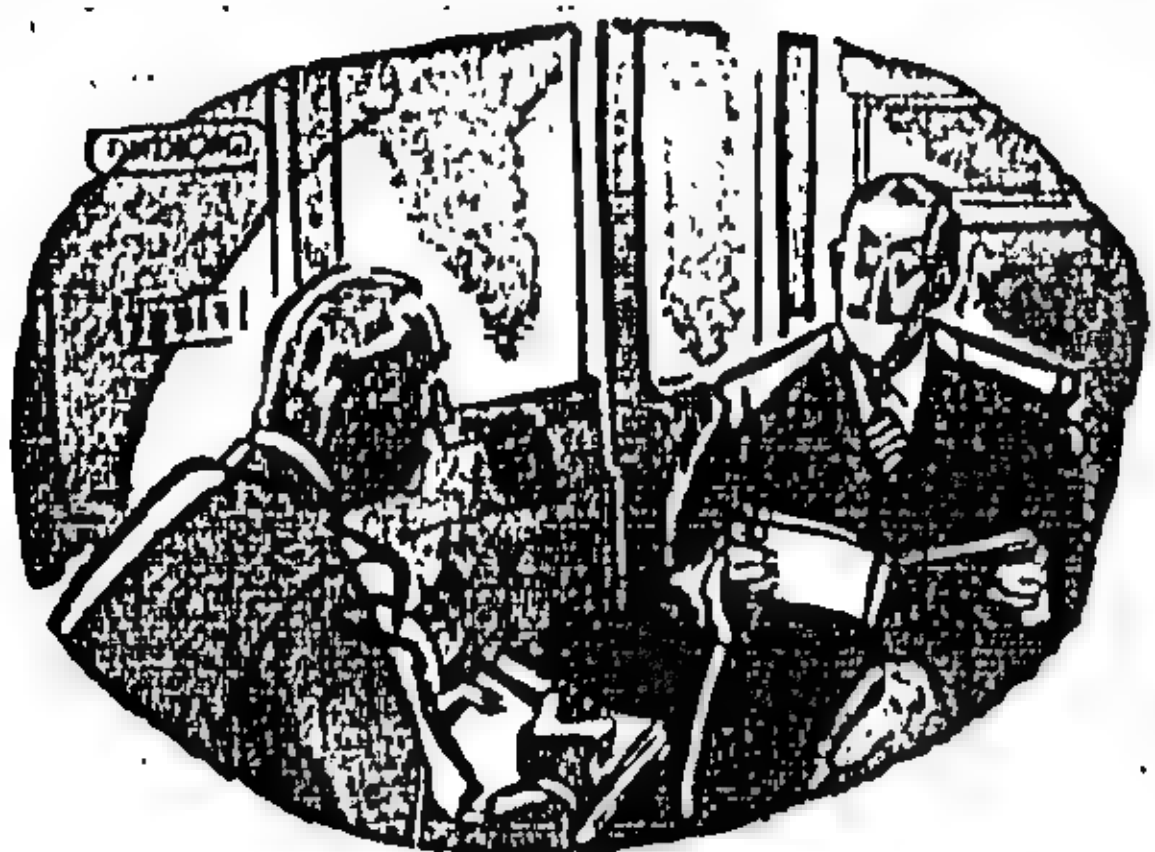
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"Might I enquire, Sir, whether you have recently visited Spitzbergen or Berlin Island?"

"Of course I haven't."

"Then no doubt you are interested in some commercial form of refrigeration—chilled beef, for instance?"

"Nothing to do with it."

"In that case, Sir, you will have no objection to closing that window. It is exceedingly cold, and the draught is ferocious."

"I beg your pardon, Sir. I'm terribly sorry. Fact is, I've a most appalling headache, and the cool air does it good. I attended a most enjoyable party last night, and I'm feeling much the worse for it."

"My dear fellow, why didn't you say so at first? Trouble is, it's so long since I've had a hangover myself, I've almost forgotten the symptoms. Was there no Rose's Lime Juice in your corner of the Shires?"

"Afraid I don't follow you."

"Rose's Lime Juice, I said. Canceled hangovers in advance. You either mix it with gin, or swallow a stiff glass solo before bed. Why, man, it's smoothed the paths of thousands."

"You're telling me that Rose's fills this long-felt want?"

"I've never known it fail."

"Then, Sir, I am deeply indebted to you. Here is my card. I trust that we shall see more of each other. Much more. Are you by any chance free to dine tonight? Wonderful how these chance encounters change the course of one's whole life."

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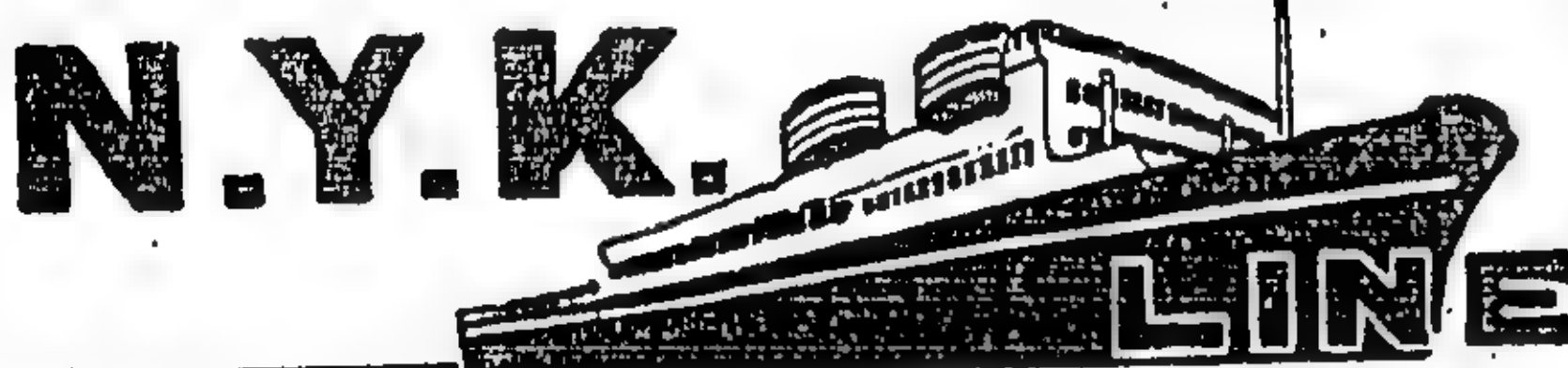
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TO BUY EGYPT'S COTTON

British Government Appoints Commission

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The establishment of a commission with powers to purchase Egypt's cotton crop was announced by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Butler declared that anxiety had been growing for some time in Egypt regarding the disposal of the 1940 cotton crop, the picking of which was about to begin.

Avoiding Economic Disaster
Owing to the great reduction of the demand due to war conditions and difficulties of export, demand was imminent that the bulk would be left unsold in the hands of the cultivators, which would be an economic disaster of the first magnitude.

On representations by the Egyptian to the British Government, the latter accordingly decided to respond by setting up a commission to purchase cotton. On this commission the Egyptian Government was being asked to nominate a representative.

This commission would be prepared before April 30, 1941, to purchase all cotton and cotton seed from the 1940 Egyptian crop or as much as was offered to them and all mercantile cotton seed as distinct from sowing seed.

Britain To Bear Cost
The British Government would bear the whole or any net loss which might arise from the transaction as a whole, but they would share equally with the Egyptian Government any net profits which might accrue, on the understanding that such profits as may be returned to the Egyptian Government under this arrangement would be used by that Government for the relief of cultivators in a manner to be agreed on between the two governments.

Asked if the Egyptian Government, as an ally, was co-operating to the fullest extent in this matter, Mr. Butler replied:—“Of course. We like that for granted.”

Absorption Of Alsace

Hitler Appoints An Administration

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—indications of Hitler's plans with regard to the absorption of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg into the Reich are contained in two decrees issued by him to-day whereby the entire administration of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg will, in future, be no longer independent on the Army authorities, but will be conducted by civil administrative chiefs acting immediately under Hitler.

Joseph Buerckel, Robert Wagner and Gustav Simon are appointed Gauleiters for Lorraine, Alsace and Luxembourg respectively.

Baldur von Schirach, the Hitler Youth leader, becomes Gauleiter of Vienna in place of Buerckel.

FRENCH COLONY LAYS DOWN ARMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (UP).—It is officially reported that armistice terms are under discussion regarding the fate of French Somaliland.

No details are given. The report adds: "The effect of the collapse of French Somaliland resistance is that the French offensive from Somaliland into Ethiopia is now definitely abandoned."

Meanwhile, it is officially announced in Canberra, the Australian capital, that the Council of New Caledonia passed a resolution on June 24, reaffirming their intention of co-operating with Great Britain.

Russian Fleet Out, Says B.B.C. Report

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The B.B.C. has broadcast a report emanating from Radio-Moscow, declaring that the Russian Fleet in the Pacific is engaged in large-scale manoeuvring.

Observers recall that Radio-Moscow has made several announcements of this nature recently and no significance is attached to this report.

Hungary And Rumania Start Talks ADJUSTING RELATIONS IN THE BALKANS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—According to a Budapest despatch to the official German news agency, M. Bossy, the Rumanian Ambassador in Rome, has been sent to Hungary as special envoy to begin preliminary talks with the Hungarian Government.

Envoy Arrives
BUDAPEST, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—M. Bossy has arrived and is expected to have immediate talks with the Hungarian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Despite the high hopes entertained by Hungary after Hitler's talk with the Rumanians at Berchtesgaden, many people here have little faith in the result of the negotiations which are expected to move slowly to an inconclusive end.

It is noteworthy that the Germans here are busy trying to damp down revisionist enthusiasm, and are suggesting, for example, that a part or even the whole of Slovakia will be offered to Hungary as compensation for the smallness of the concession to be obtained over Transylvania.

The possibility of open Hungarian-Rumanian hostilities is not at present seriously discussed in Budapest although mobilisation is now almost complete.

Wins Bar To His D.F.M.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Among R.A.F. awards announced to-day is a bar to the Distinguished Flying Medal to Flight Sergeant William Henry Franklin, formerly laboratory assistant in Eastern London.

Flight Sergeant Franklin has shot down ten enemy aircraft and has assisted in destroying a further two. On one occasion he encountered seven fighters. He engaged five of them and destroyed one.

REPATRIATION OF BRITONS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A Swedish steamer has arrived at a Scottish port from Petsamo, Finland, with 125 Britons, who had been interned in Sweden after being cut off between Trondheim and Narvik when the British Army was evacuated.

They are mostly troops, with a few airmen and seamen.

A further 111 are to be repatriated.

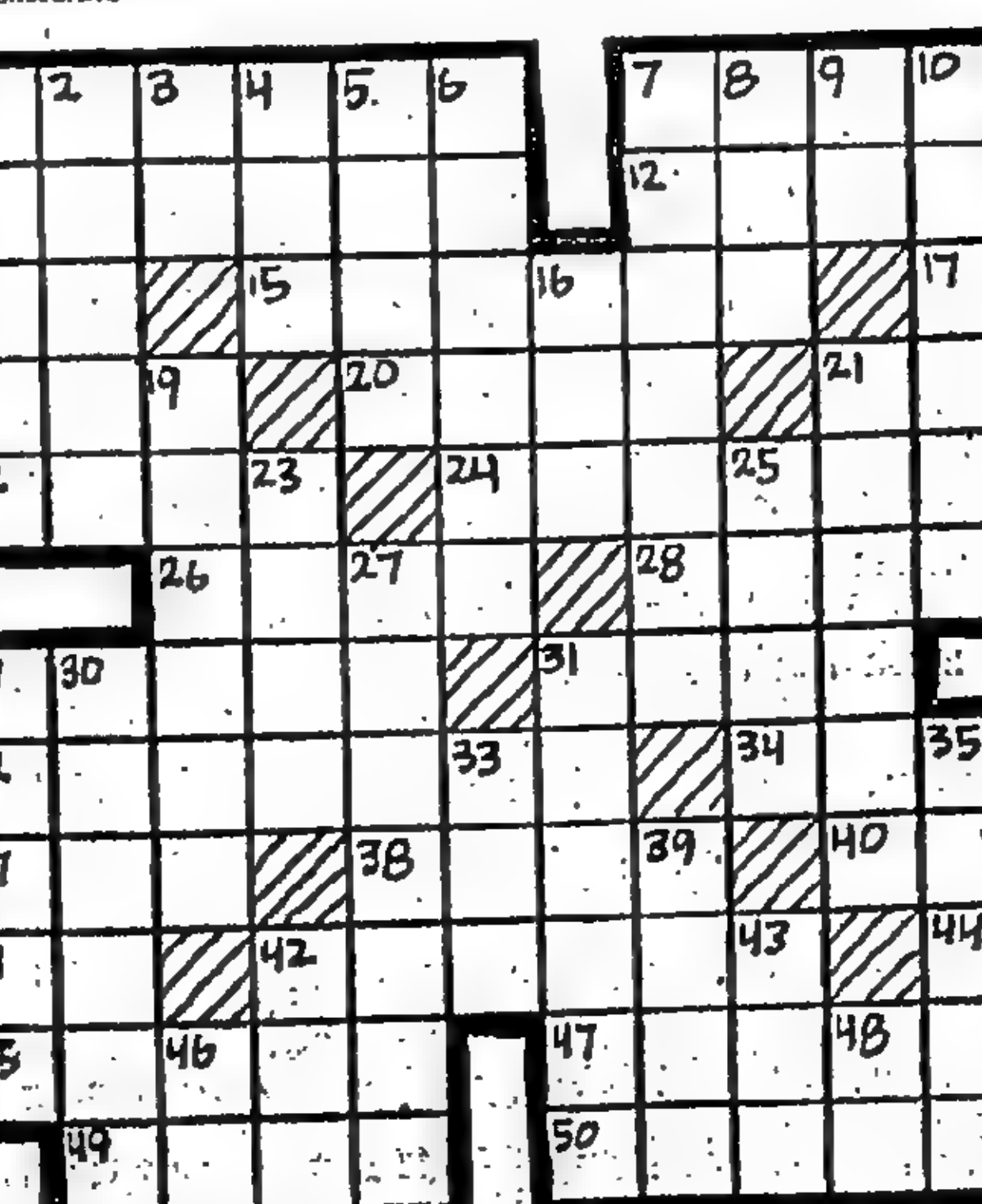
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—Permitted to live
7—Couple
11—Procession
12—Competitor
13—Pretzel
14—Execute by hanging
15—Seventeenth letter of Hebrew alphabet
16—High color
17—Oriental weight
18—Pasty
19—Between
20—Lustful ruler of Mali
21—Not as large
22—Huttock
23—Nostalgia on eyes due to emotion
24—Bottle of dried potatoes
25—Warrior
26—Freedom
27—Seaweed
28—Part of
29—Red vegetable
30—Large hot water
31—Exclamation denoting alarm
32—Drunk
33—Indefinite article
34—Wedding bird
35—Consecrate

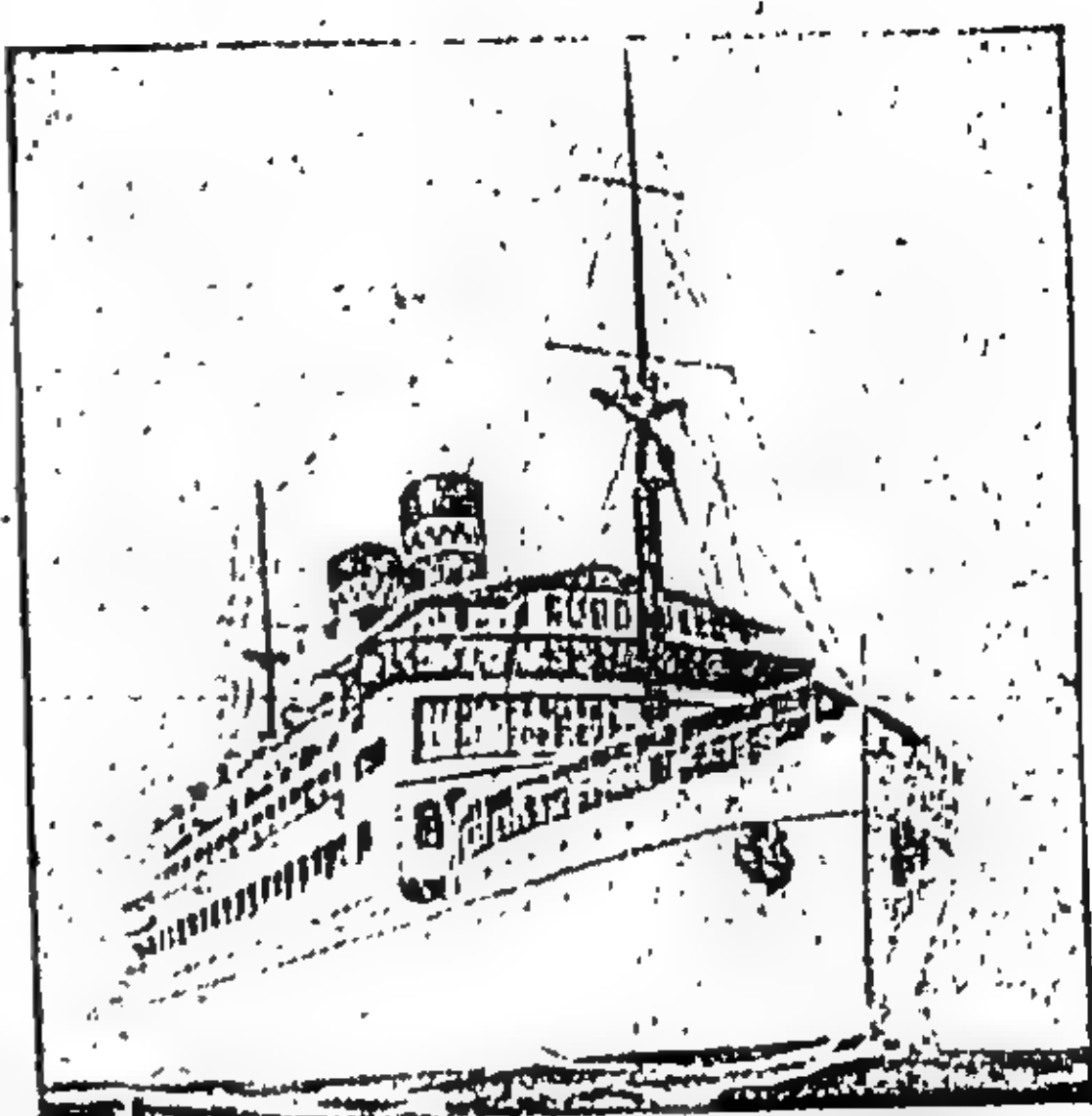
DOWN
1—Sudden increase
2—Part for window
3—Eighteenth letter of alphabet
4—Piece of cloth
5—Prepare for
6—Publication
8—Clergyman
9—Small island
10—Have
11—Blender sword
12—Looks at smugly
13—Polish general of Turkish army
14—River
15—European river
16—Dishes
17—Prolonged cry
18—Escape
19—Prime mover
20—Diagrams
21—Here
22—Laughing animals
23—Basis of decimal system
24—Incubated
25—Trousers
26—Cloth shelter
27—Spot
28—King (French)
29—Radium
30—Within



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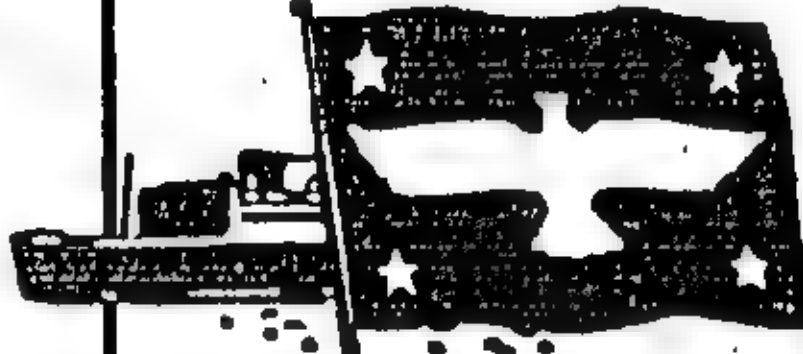
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Clouds Over Europe

RALPH RICHARDSON
VALERIE HOBSON
Screen play by Ian Dalrymple
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CHANGE CARLE LANDIS, JOHN HUBBARD

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Thrilling adventure of a Chinese girl from Shanghai to the front line chorus of a Caribbean diva.



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AND A SOCK LIKE A MULE!... A COMEDY-HIT!!!



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JOHN PAYNE
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Directed by GEORGE AMY

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THE STORY OF THE MOST AMAZING MAN-HUNT
THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN...
"BRITISH INTELLIGENCE"
BORIS KARLOFF in
A Warner Bros. Sensational Drama

Nazi Pilot Captured By Woman

Drama In English Country Lane

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A German airman, who is thought to have landed by parachute and who had been at large for about 11 days, was captured to-day in the Bristol area. He surrendered to a woman motorist who noticed his unusual appearance.

It is thought that he may have baled out after his machine was hit.

Walks Out Of Wood
It later transpired that he was captured by Lady Buckland, widow of Lord Buckland. The airman emerged from a wood looking very dishevelled and could only speak a few words of English.

He indicated by a dumb show how he had baled out of his plane and that he was afraid to surrender because he expected to be killed immediately.

It also transpired that the authorities have also arrested two other airmen who had baled out of a plane, and had been searching for this man for the past nine days.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS
H.K. Bank (Ord.) \$1.185 n.
H.K. Bank (Pre.) \$1.185 n.
H.K. Bank (New) \$1.185 n.
Chartered Bank (Ord.) \$1.185 n.
Chartered Bank (Pre.) \$1.185 n.
Chartered Bank (New) \$1.185 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. \$1.185 n.
Mercantile, C. & D. \$1.185 n.
East Asia \$1.185 n.

INSURANCES
Union \$1.185 n.
China Underwriters \$1.185 n.
H.K. Fire \$1.185 n.
Shanghai \$1.185 n.
Waterworks \$1.185 n.

SHIPPING
Douglas \$1.185 n.
Steamships \$1.185 n.
Indo-China P. \$1.185 n.
Indo-China D.S. \$1.185 n.
Shanghai \$1.185 n.
Waterworks \$1.185 n.

DOCKS ETC.
Wharves \$1.185 n.
Docks (old) \$1.185 n.
Docks (new) \$1.185 n.
Providents \$1.185 n.
Sh. Docks \$1.185 n.

LANDS
Hotels \$1.185 n.
Lands \$1.185 n.
Lands 4% Debentures \$1.185 n.
Shui Land \$1.185 n.
Humphreys \$1.185 n.
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H.K. Govt. 9% Loan \$1.185 n.
H.K. Govt. 10% Loan \$1.185 n.
H.K. Govt. 11% Loan \$1.185 n.
H.K. Govt. 12% Loan \$1.185 n.
H.K. Govt. 13% Loan \$1.185 n.
H.K. Govt. 14% Loan \$1.185 n.
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H.K. Govt. 16% Loan \$1.185 n.
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NOT TO FIGHT FRANCE

Exemption For Gen. De Gaulle's Army

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A memorandum of the agreement between the British Government and General Charles de Gaulle states that the French force assisting Britain will never be required to take up arms against France.

The memorandum was issued tonight with the letters exchanged between Mr. Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle.

In his letter, Mr. Churchill expresses Britain's determination to secure full restoration of French independence and greatness when victory is gained.

The agreement, which dates from July 1, 1940 states that the French force of volunteers being raised by General de Gaulle as far as possible will retain the character of a French force in respect of personnel, particularly as regards discipline, language, promotion and duties.

As soon as practicable, the British Government is to supply the French force with equipment which may be essential to place its units on a scale equivalent to that of similar British units.

Weapons, planes, ammunition, etc. brought with them by the French force will be allocated in priority to them to help with their equipment.

Allocation Of Fleet
To make the utmost use of vessels from the French Fleet, careful arrangements have been made for their allocation. While the French will operate as many warships as they can man, others will be used under other allied naval forces.

Where possible, ships under British control will include a proportion of French officers and men in their complement.

General de Gaulle and the British Admiralty will keep in close touch and decide the allocation of ships.

The use of French merchant ships and crews for military operations is also to be arranged between General de Gaulle and the British departments concerned.

Under the agreement, General de Gaulle is to accept the general direction of the British High Command.

Subject to a proviso that the French force will never be required to take up arms against France, General de Gaulle, when necessary, will delegate, by agreement, the immediate command of any part of the force to British officers.

When Peace Comes
When peace comes, Britain undertakes to help the French volunteers to regain their rights and national status, and in the meantime is willing to afford special facilities to the volunteers to acquire British nationality.

The sums required for constituting, and maintaining the French force, will be met in the first instance by Britain and will be regarded as an advance and will be specially recorded.

Where Is Belgian Government?
LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked for information on the present whereabouts and attitude of the Belgian Government.

Mr. Butler told the House that Lord Halifax was awaiting certain information. In the meantime he preferred not to give a detailed reply.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Canadian Parliament which has been in session since May 16 has been adjourned till November 5.

Bad Weather Hampers

But R.A.F. Score Hits On Nazi Factories

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique states that last night R.A.F. bombers, hampered by low cloud and poor visibility, were forced to abandon many of their primary objectives.

In spite of this, an oil plant at Hamburg, a supply depot at Scherke, an anti-aircraft battery at Humber, and a factory at Mors were attacked, while other aircraft bombed aerodromes in Holland and Northern Germany, causing damage to hangars and many fires.

One of our aircraft is missing.

TRADE PACT WITH SOVIET, LATEST

LONDON, Aug. 7 (British Wire).—Mr. R. A. Butler, in the House of Commons to-day, replied to a number of questions relating to the progress of negotiations for a trade agreement with Russia.

He said: "Lord Halifax recently issued instructions to the British Ambassador at Moscow to seek a further interview with the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, who had undertaken at his last interview to acquaint His Majesty's Government as soon as possible with the view of the Soviet Government."

"It has always been and still is the wish of H.M.G. that negotiations should make as rapid progress as possible."

"I have received reports that negotiations connected with trade matters are in progress."

U.S. SHIPS FOR EVACUEES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate the legislation authorising United States ships to enter belligerent waters to evacuate child-refugees.

The House accepted the amendments intended to assure that children should not become public charges and to forbid nurses who are American citizens entering the United States.

Soviet Adds To Her Vice-Presidents

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Otto Kuusinen, who headed the government set up by Moscow in the captured Finnish territory after the Soviet invasion, has been appointed Vice-President of the Soviet Union representing the new Karelo-Finnish Federal Republic.

The number of vice-presidents has been raised by decree from 11 to 16, including spokesmen of the new republics, the other four being Moldavia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

VATICAN PACT WITH PORTUGAL

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—According to Home-Radio, an agreement has been signed between the Vatican and Portugal whereby Churches in Portugal will in future be legal without the additional civil ceremony hitherto required by the State.

Quake Reported In Iran

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TEHERAN, Aug. 7 (Donic).—Reports trickling from Teheran and Isfahan in northeastern Iran said that a severe earthquake occurred there, causing considerable damage. No loss of lives was reported.

NAZIS TO BLAME IF THERE IS A FAMINE

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—While authoritative London circles still maintain their previous standpoint that acute local food shortages in Europe this winter may become a distinct possibility, they assert that if such famine should occur, it inevitably will be in direct consequence of the Nazi inability to distribute the supplies of foodstuffs which they themselves have always claimed to hold in reserve and that only Nazi rapacity and inability to maintain proper communications can be blamed.

Official Nazi statements have repeatedly emphasised the huge food reserves held by Germany and Italy and the areas under their control.

The official German wireless on June 27 stated that while the Hoover plan for the relief of Belgium, France and the Netherlands is in this is solely due to the inability of the German authorities themselves to have already taken all the necessary steps to ensure feeding these peoples.

"Limitless" Supplies
Among many other instances of this assertion, Hitler in his Reichstag speech on July 18 said that Nazi supplies of food were "limitless."

Germany entered the war with a reserve supply of 7,000,000 tons of grain, which her invasion of the adjacent countries since is estimated to have increased to nearly 10,000,000 tons.

Thus should famine occur in Belgium or other occupied territories, the Nazi machine to cope with a situation of their own making.

Though a few food ships from the United States to Marseilles, which had left the port of departure before the collapse of France, have been allowed to pass the British Contraband Control, no general Anglo-American conversations with regard to relief supplies have been conducted nor in prospect.

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Alleged Japanese Demands on French Indo-China SITUATION QUIET BUT "BALLOON MAY GO UP"

THE SITUATION IN FRENCH INDO CHINA REMAINED QUIET THIS MORNING, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES.

Chinese sources declare that negotiations are in progress between the Japanese authorities and Rear Admiral Decoux regarding the Japanese demands which are stated to be as follows:

- 1.—Establishment of Japanese naval bases at Kwangchowwan, Haiphong and Camn-Rahn Bay;
- 2.—Establishment of Japanese military bases at Haiphong and in the interior;
- 3.—French section of the Haiphong-Kuming Railway to be made available to Japan for transportation of men and materials;
- 4.—Establishment of Japanese aerial bases on French territory;
- 5.—Closer economic collaboration between Indo China and Japan.

WARSHIPS CONCENTRATE

There is no confirmation from other sources of these so-called demands.

Although the situation in Indo China is at the moment quiet, authoritative sources expect "the balloon to go up at any moment."

It is reported that, in addition to a concentration of some twenty or thirty warships in the vicinity of Tongking Bay, Japan has approximately 30,000 troops along the Indo China-Kwangsi frontier.

The French authorities have dynamited all railway and highway bridges along the Kwangsi and Yunnan frontiers.

The "Telegraph" learns that, in addition to 18 Japanese transports sighted earlier this week heading southwards, presumably towards Indo China, eleven transports were later sighted by a ship'en route from Shanghai to Hongkong, heading in the same direction.

American naval sources in Manila confirm increased movements of Japanese warships southwards from Formosa.

Pope Appeals For Truth

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
VATICAN CITY, Aug. 7, (UP).—His Holiness Pope Pius appealed to newspapermen to-day to tell the truth, asserting that incorrect information was comparable to the destruction caused by armoured cars and bombers.

"The tongue has killed more people than the sword," he added.

Totalitarians' Post-War Plan —If they win

Japanese Hegemony Complete In Asia

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, (UP).—Senator William King, in a statement to "United Press" to-day charged that Japan, Italy, Russia and Germany had reached an agreement for the division of the spoils of war in the event of a defeat for democracy in Europe.

In such an event, he believes, China will also be defeated in the Far East.

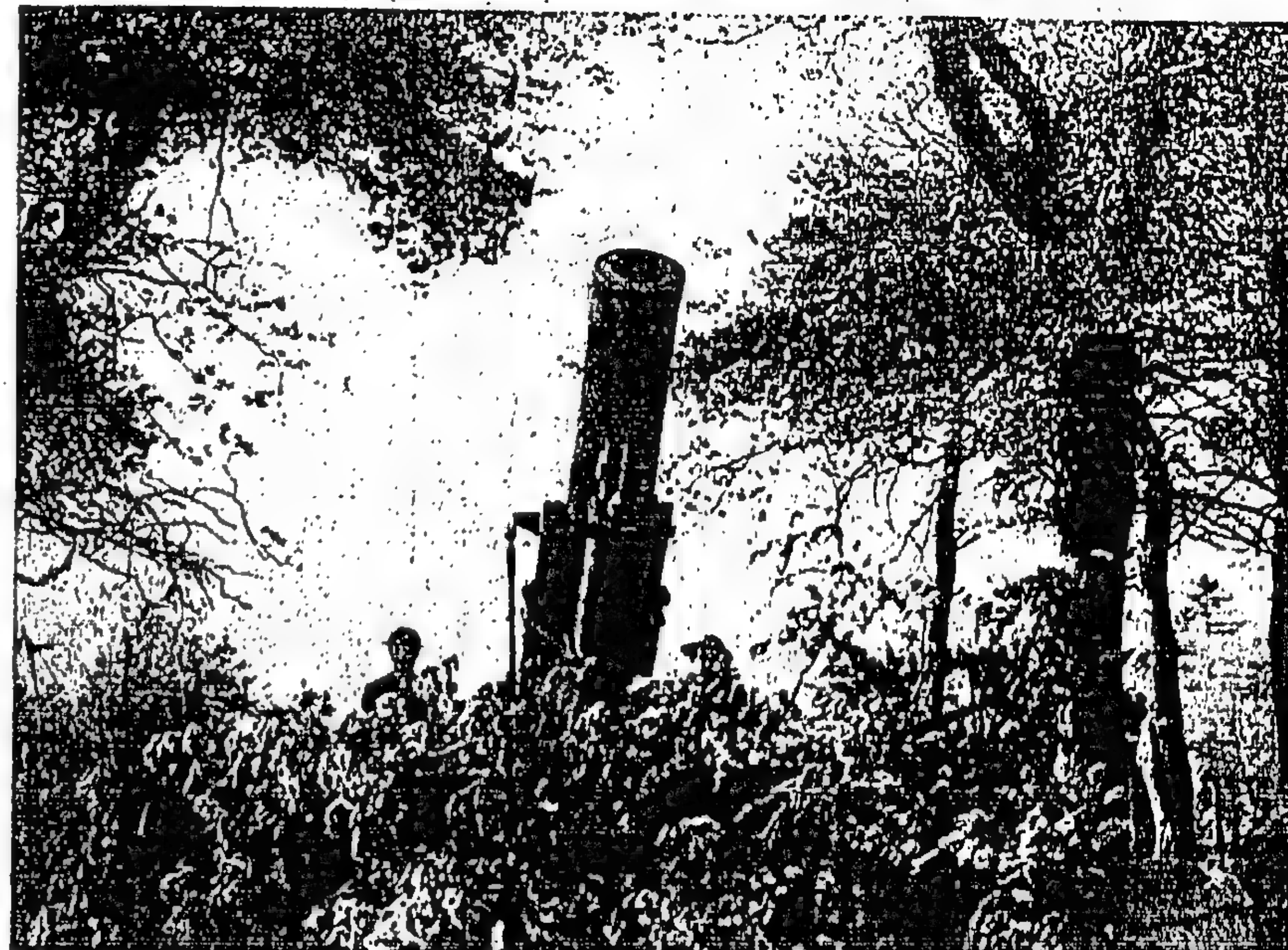
Japan, he alleges, has been assured of a complete hegemony over all Asia by the other Totalitarians—if the Totalitarians win.

If the plans mature, Japan will control the entire continent of Asia except India, Afghanistan and Siberia, Senator King said.

Motor Car Stolen

Major Hardy, R.A.M.C., had his motor car, a Morris saloon, stolen from its parking place outside the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday.

BRITAIN'S BIG GUNS READY FOR NAZIS



An imposing study of heavy artillery "somewhere in England" indicating the ever watchful eyes of our gunners. These men are always at their posts ready for any eventuality. Should necessarily arise these monster guns will inflict devastating damage on the enemy.

Britain To Purchase U.S. Tanks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, (Reuter).—The British Purchasing Mission has informed Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, of the British Government's intention to place large orders in the United States for tanks, field artillery and many other supplies not previously purchased in America.

This was revealed by Mr. Arthur Purvis, head of the British Mission, in an interview. He said that these orders, "involving hundreds of millions of dollars," would be material to be delivered at a considerable time in the future. He indicated that previous purchases had been made to a large extent on the basis of immediate needs, but the new programme would be for anticipated future needs.

CONFIDENT CAN STOP ITALIANS

British Forces Are Well Prepared

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CAIRO, Aug. 7 (Dome).—British military circles express confidence that the British forces garrisoning British Somaliland are well prepared to repulse the three-pronged Italian push.

The Italians admittedly have considerably large forces but they depend upon the inconvenient Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia for supplies of materials and reinforcements.

The Italians advancing through the mountainous terrain of desert areas are vulnerable to air attacks. Because roads are bad, the only means of transport will be camels. These inconveniences, coupled with mid-summer heat which at times reaches 120 degrees make the Italian invasion a difficult task.

Italian Objective

The Italian objective is believed to be Berbera or Zeila on the Gulf of Aden. Their immediate objective will be to obtain control of five trunk roads in British Somaliland.

The northern column will probably attempt to control the border with French Somaliland and the Djibouti-Aden Railway, while the central column will probably thrust along the Hargeisa-Berbera road. The southern column will mainly apply itself to the defence of the Italian Somaliland border.

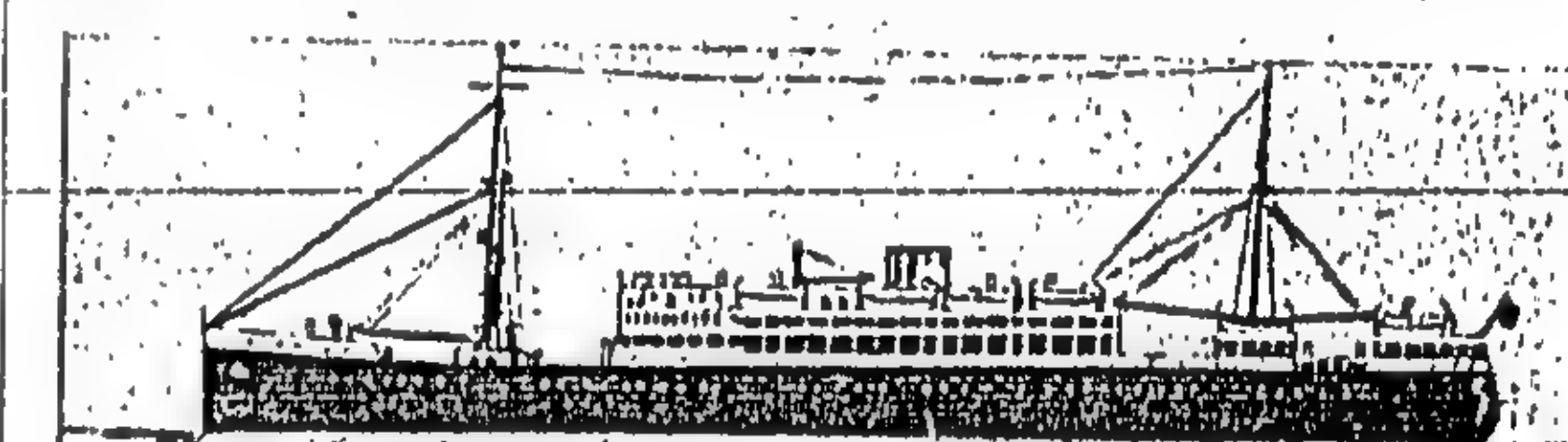
The total strength of the Italian forces on the Somaliland front is estimated at 155,000.

British military authorities believe the Italians may start large-scale operations in northern Africa. In concert with the push of the Ethiopian forces, the Italians in Libya will move towards the Egyptian frontier.

PASSENGER SHIP TORPEDOED: NO U-BOAT WARNING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The 9,337-ton Elder Dempster motor-ship Accra was torpedoed off the Irish Coast on July 25 whilst leading a convoy, it has just been revealed in London.



The torpedoed liner Accra

Eight passengers and nine members of the crew are missing.

The Accra, which was launched in 1926, has normal accommodation for 400 passengers and 160 crew. It is authoritatively learned she did not carry any children.

Survivors state that there was no panic, although one lifeboat capsized and a raft turned over. The submarine fired without warning and she was not sighted at any time during the sinking.

Sank in 30 Minutes
The Accra sank in about 30 minutes, going down by the stern with her ensign flying.

Most of the lives were lost when the motor lifeboat capsized. A member of the crew said: "I saw the Captain picked up."

Herbert Enright, a steward, said: "I had just finished serving coffee after luncheon when the torpedo hit us."

"I was on the Lusitania in the last war when she was torpedoed, and this is the third time I have been torpedoed in this war."

"The passengers and crew behaved wonderfully, but nobody had any time to collect their belongings."

"I understand the submarine was sunk a few hours later."

The Accra is well known on the African coast and has been engaged in the Liverpool-West Africa service.

Skipper Interviewed
Captain John Joseph Smith told an interviewer that the officers and crew were all well.

Turn to Page 5, Fifth Column

U.S. KEEPS EYE ON GREENLAND

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuter).—The U.S. Coast Guard has intensified its patrol along the coast of Greenland in case of attempts by Germany to establish air bases there, states the New York correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

The coastguard cutter Campbell, newly equipped with heavy guns and anti-aircraft guns, is already off the Greenland coast, supplied with enough food and fuel for a year.

Two more cutters are on their way to Greenland.

Many German "exploratory missions" have been in Greenland, according to the Danish Governor, Dr. Brun, who is now in the United States conferring with American officials.

VATICAN PACT WITH PORTUGAL

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—According to Rome-Radio, an agreement has been signed between the Vatican and Portugal whereby Churches in Portugal will in future be legal without the additional civil ceremony hitherto required by the state.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Canadian Parliament which has been in session since May 16 has been adjourned till November 5.

I. L. O. LEAVES GENEVA FOR NEW WORLD

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

GENEVA, Aug. 8 (Dome).—The International Labour Office has been transferred from Geneva to Canada.

About twenty officials of the I. L. O. left here to-day en route to the new headquarters.

They will travel to Canada via the United States.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS INTENSIFY

R.A.F. Keeps Up Good Work Against Enemy

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—There has been a sudden intensification of daylight raids on England.

As a result several farm buildings in south-west England have lost their roofs or have otherwise been seriously damaged.

A number of high explosive bombs fell near a small town to-day and some of the residents had narrow escapes.

The Air Ministry announces to-night that R.A.F. bombers raided the Paris airport at Le Bourget last Tuesday afternoon.

Several large twin-engined German aircraft were on the ground and others of medium size were standing near the hangars.

The British raiders took the enemy completely by surprise and dropped bombs near the aircraft and hangars. The British planes had fulfilled their mission and were en route back to their bases before the German anti-aircraft guns could be brought into action.

British bombers attacked the oil plant at Homburg, the supply depot at Schwetzingen, a factory at Mors and airfields in Holland and North Germany on Tuesday night. One British plane failed to return.

HONGKONG INVITED TO EMPIRE PARLEY

THE Viceroy of India has invited the Government of Hongkong to send a representative to an economic conference of the British Empire east of the Suez, which will open at New Delhi on October 10.

The "Telegraph" understands that no decision has yet been reached regarding the Hongkong representative.

The object of the conference, it is reported, is the reinforcement of material supplies to Great Britain from the Empire east of Suez.

Africa To Follow Suit

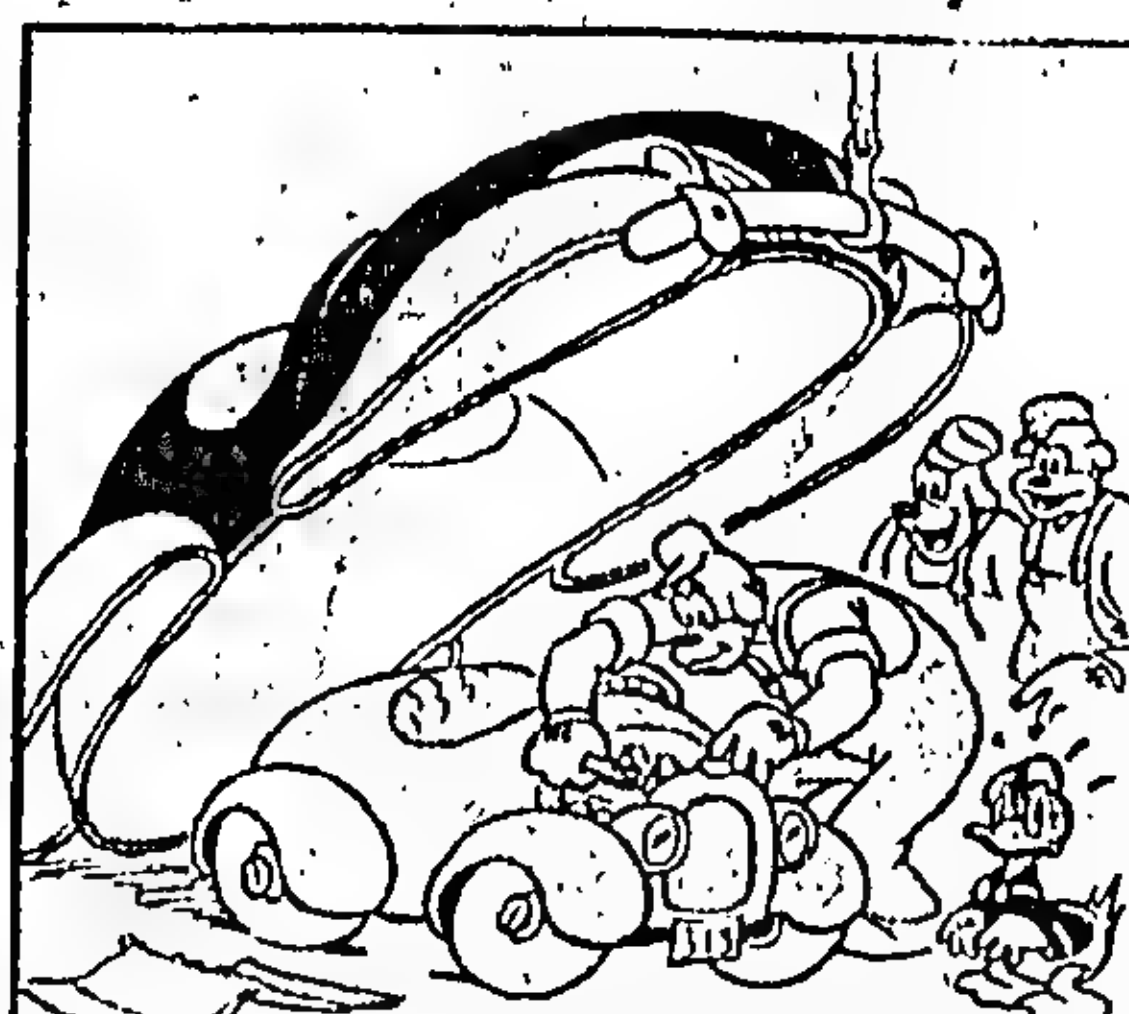
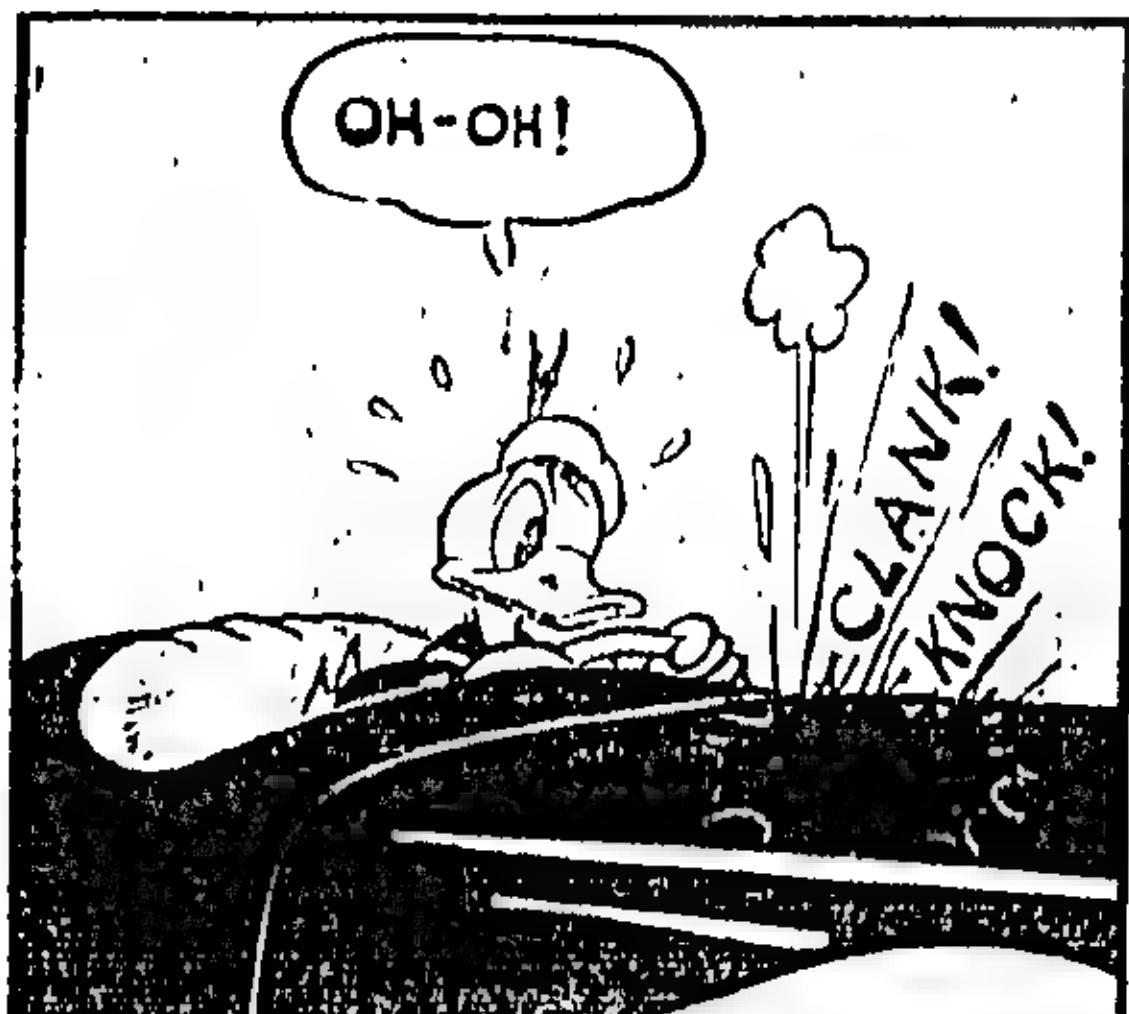
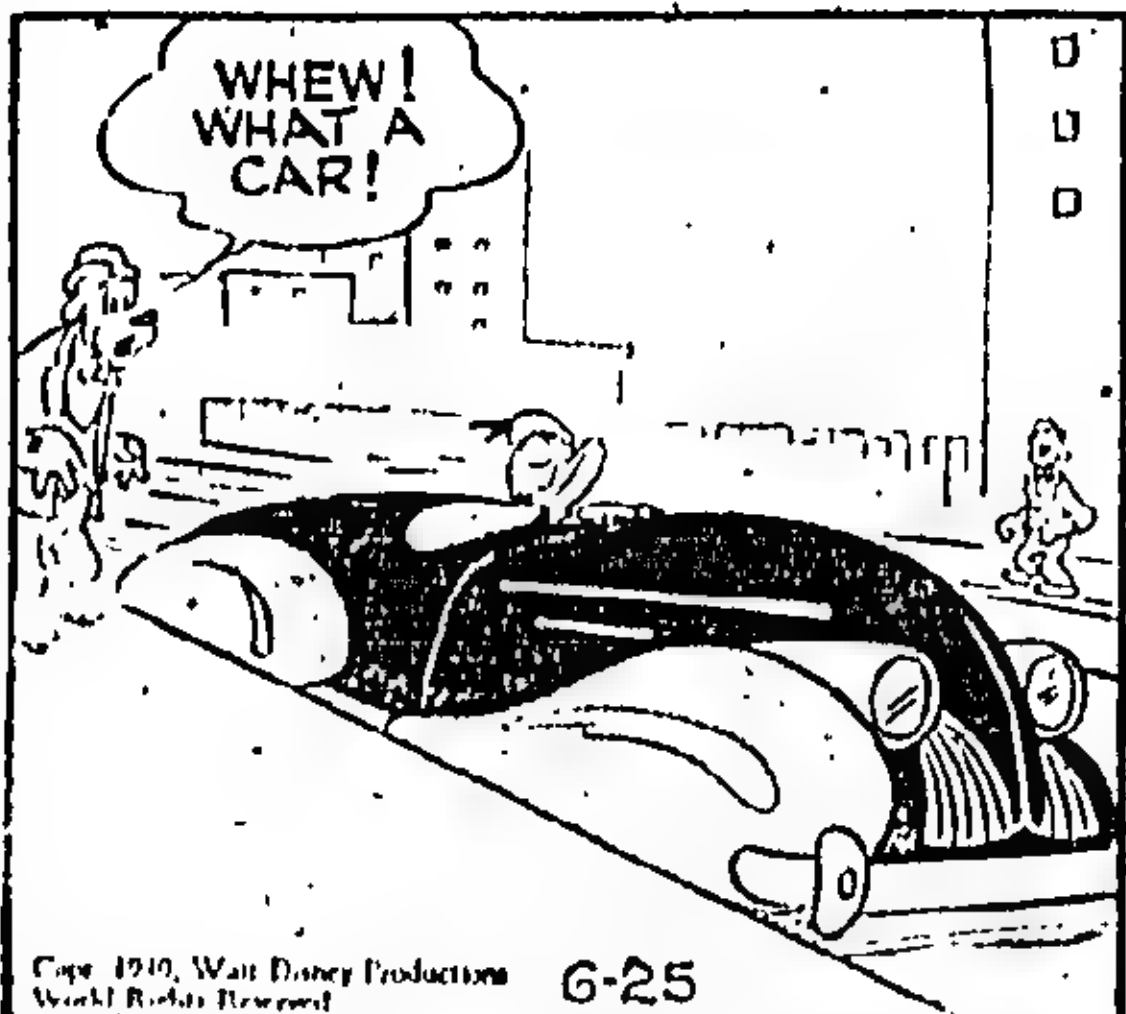
A report from Nairobi states that a similar conference of British colonies in Africa will be held at Kenya at the same time.

Attending the conference at New Delhi will be representatives from Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Malaya and other parts of the Empire east of Suez, in addition to Hongkong.

In addition to considering ways and means of reinforcing Empire aid to the Mother country, the New Delhi conference will discuss intra-Empire economic unity.

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MAGAZINE PAGE



MEDITERRANEAN WAR MAP

THIS map shows the area of Europe and Africa affected by the entry of Italy into the war on Germany's side. Italy has, as the map shows, many possible directions for her initial attacks, but whatever she undertakes will obviously fall into the pattern of German strategy.

Recent Italian claims have demanded Gibraltar, Malta, Suez and Palestine from the British. These may forestall attacks by air and sea. Suez and Palestine are within range of the strong Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands.

Malta has the fortified Italian base of Pantellaria Island—close neighbour. Gibraltar would only be in immediate danger if Spain decided to join with Italy and Germany. In that case the Spanish Balearic Islands in the western Mediterranean would provide valuable bases to the enemy.

Other land operations Italy might undertake in Europe could be attacks from Albania on Yugoslavia and Greece. The former would affect the whole balance of power in the Balkans and might in turn involve Russia in some protective pro-Slav action.

The latter would be made with the object of securing the Greek seaports against possible Allied footholds. These ports would at the same time offer bases from which to interfere with sea communications—especially with Turkey.

Italian action from her African possessions of Libya, Eritrea and Abyssinia would from the start be handicapped by the impossibility of maintaining supplies by sea; for in any Mediterranean operations the Italians must reckon with British naval superiority.

One thing is clear; Italy, in entering this war with Germany will be the one certain loser. A German victory will leave Italy as much in a state of vassalage to Hitler as it would Britain and France, and from an Allied victory Italy could expect scant mercy.

Footnotes to History

Armoured warships have so completely revolutionized naval warfare that the general American reader, knowing the importance of the invention, but lacking knowledge of its true birth, is filled with pride in the feeling that for the first time in history ironclads were used in the struggle to preserve the Union. The bloodless battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, off Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, is pointed out as the inauguration of the use of ironclad vessels.

This is not the precise truth. For, in 1856, during the Crimean War, Capt. Cowper Coles of the Royal Navy had ingeniously out-fitted a raft with iron-plated protection, and boasting a revolving 32-pounder that rotated without the use of spikes or tackle. The experiment had been born as a result of the hot fire of the Russian guns defending Sebastopol, but never went beyond the embryo stage.

In the summer of 1861, the Confederate engineers raised a sunken Federal frigate, the Merrimac, the after cutting it down to the hull, dressed it in iron plates. This apparent freak created havoc among the Union flotilla, threatening to annihilate the entire fleet. But the following spring, Capt. John Ericsson, a Union engineer, constructed the ironclad Monitor as a counter-weapon.

The subsequent battle was indecisive except for the fact that it halted the destruction of the Northern armada by the South. Its greater significance lies in the fact that it ushered in a new era of naval fighting, that of the steel battleship, and sounded the knell of wooden warcraft.

Daily Quotation

THE ELECT are those who put life into one, who give courage to the faint-hearted; hope out of their own heart's constancy.—LADY RITCHIE.

HERE IS A FOOTBALL POSER



FOUR teams—the Lions, the Tigers, the Panthers and the Bears—formed a miniature football league. Each team played one match against each of the other three, two points being awarded for a win and one point for a draw.

Eleven goals in all were scored, five of them by the Lions. In their match against the Bears, the Lions won by two goals to one.

The Tigers amassed five points in all; the Lions, three points; the Bears, one point.

What was the score in the game between the Bears and the Tigers?

SOLUTION

The Tigers beat the Bears 1-0.

This is a problem in deduction. 1.—It will be found that the Tigers must have won against the Lions; otherwise more than 11 goals are required. 2.—Also all the Panthers matches must have been pointless draws. 3.—One goal is left unaccounted for; and, since the Tigers won their third game, the result must have been as above.

BRITAIN'S LEADERS: No. 2

MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION:

LORD BEAVERBROOK

THE new Government has only one Member who, in public life, has inflamed more controversies and fanned more feuds than its Prime Minister.

He is the man whom Mr. Churchill chose as Britain's first Minister for Aircraft Production. It wanted a war to make Churchill Prime Minister; it needed a Churchill to coax Lord Beaverbrook off the front page of the Daily Express and to harness the resources of that human power station to the machinery of government again.

In accepting office, Lord Beaverbrook becomes the only member of the new Government who shares with Mr. Churchill the distinction of having held important ministerial rank in the Coalition which led us to victory in the last war.

Towards the end of 1917, Lloyd George invited Beaverbrook to become the first Minister of Information. But those who hoped that Beaverbrook would become Minister of Information again were disappointed. At the outbreak of war he let it be known that, if the post were offered to him, he would refuse it.

It was thought to be Lord Beaverbrook's intention to refuse Government office altogether. Instead, Mr. Churchill has persuaded him to accept an appointment in which success is as vital to our war effort as Lloyd George's appointment to the Ministry of Munitions in the last war.

Now, the astonishing genius which transformed the penniless son of a Presbyterian minister into a millionaire at twenty-eight, established an unknown Canadian as a dominating figure in politics in his early thirties, and boosted a derelict newspaper into a position of world importance in its proprietor's middle life, is devoting its powers to the immense and momentous task of giving the Allies numerical superiority in the air.

Deliveries from the United States have fallen short of hopes. The



Most unexpected, most impressive of Mr. Churchill's Cabinet changes was the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister for Aircraft Production.

Beaverbrook press—which, officially, Lord Beaverbrook no longer owns, and with the views of which, officially, Lord Beaverbrook does not necessarily agree—has been campaigning the Government to depend not on America, but on increasing the production of our own aircraft factories in this country. Now it is Beaverbrook's job to answer their demand.

His first aim in life—when he was Mr. William Maxwell Aitken, the sixth son of an evangelical minister, with fiery faith and limited income, in New Brunswick, Canada—was to make money. At twenty, he was penniless,

without prospects and scarcely able to scrape together a living. At twenty-eight, he was a millionaire. At thirty-eight, he retired from money-making, resigning all directorships and, later, passing over the controlling interest of the Daily Express to his eldest son.

How did he do it? He became secretary to a man with great commercial interests, won his employer's confidence by demonstrating a gift for salesmanship and a brilliant "trading" instinct. Soon, he was handling huge business deals.

He established himself in Montreal as an independent financial source, put through some of the greatest industrial consolidations and reorganizations in the history of Canadian finance.

During one of his visits to London in connection with financial schemes, Mr. Max Aitken renewed a friendship with a fellow-Canadian from New Brunswick, named Bonar Law. A general election was in progress.

Bonar Law, who was fighting a desperate struggle in North-west Manchester, urged Aitken to come and help him in the fight. Aitken, to the astonishment of every financial house in Canada, declared he would do more. He would fight a constituency himself. He became the candidate for Ashton-under-Lyne.

It was absurd. Aitken was a stranger to this country. His opponent was a local man. He had ten days in which to wrest the seat from the Liberals. He got in with a majority of 196.

Max Aitken settled in London. In 1911 he was knighted. In 1914, he was in khaki as second officer—a sort of super-publicity man—for the Canadian forces in France. In 1916, he was working hard to put out Asquith and put Lloyd George in.

Largely as a result of his and Lord Northcliffe's efforts, the transformed War Cabinet, with Lloyd George as Prime Minister and Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House, was formed. Sir Max—he had already been made a baronet—was rewarded with a peerage and became the first Baron Beaverbrook.

It was in the last year of the war that Lord Beaverbrook took over the paper with which he is associated in the minds of most people. He bought the controlling interest of the Daily Express for £17,500. (In the previous year, the paper had lost £240,000.) Beaverbrook spent hundreds of thousands of pounds, and eight years of his life, in making the paper a success. He retired from management in 1929. In the Express office to-day, "the Beaver" as he is universally known in Fleet Street, is officially Daily Express Reader No. 1.

He also remains its No. 1 contributor. In its columns he

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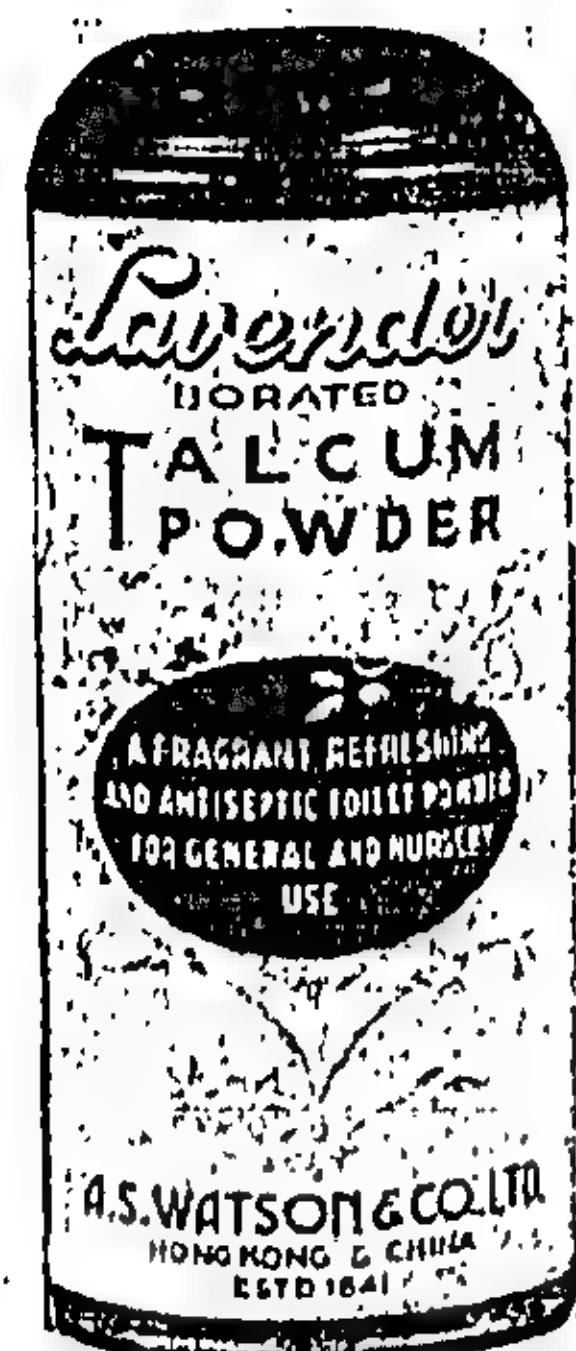


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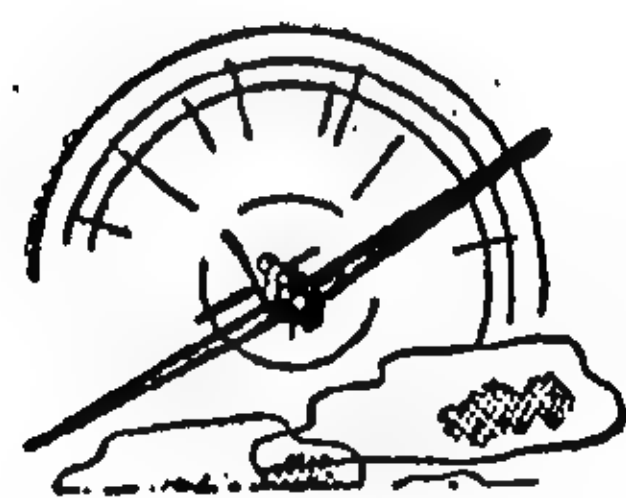


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The Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, August 8, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 20015

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SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Japan has apparently decided on a
change in policy and is contemplat-
ing action which she feels will
realise her aims. One naturally asks
what are the prospects for her in
this quest for hegemony in Asia.
She starts off with a comparatively
empty treasury and facing an em-
bargo on essential materials—aviation
spirit and scrap metal which
hitherto she has been able to import
from the United States. Fifty-six
per cent. of her requirements come
from that country.

This seems to indicate that Japan's
trade must immediately suffer eclipse
since her merchantships could hardly
export to trade with Europe, India,
or Australia on anything like the
same scale. Japan more than any
other nation depends on trade for
her internal economy. Unlike China
she is not self-supporting, and she
cannot divert the materials she re-
quires from China, now so bitterly
hostile.

Japan's greatest anxiety must be
her precarious position in China,
where she can neither complete her
task of conquest, nor gracefully
withdraw from the unhappy adven-
ture. The more anxiety she displays
in trying to conciliate China, the
more she acknowledges her own
weakness. Japan cannot hope to
win over China to her side after the
way she has mercilessly and ruth-
lessly destroyed her cities, and
rendered millions homeless.

It is the business of statesmen to
envisage the future, and the wisest
of them are those who take into their
purview the numerous factors which
are at work moulding that future.
If an important element is omitted,
then the policy which is followed
leads not to good fortune but disas-
ter. The factor which Japan cannot
ignore in the estimate they make is
the policy of the United States. So
far they know that the United States
will not view with indifference any
alteration in the status quo of the
Netherlands. Mr. Cordell Hull the
Secretary of State, has made that
statement and has not retracted it.

There is no reason to suppose that
Germany or Italy would allow Japan
to retain any conquests if they were
successful in Europe, and certainly
she could not hold them if they were
not successful. What must give
Japan further cause for fear is the
fact that Germany's much vaunted
attack on Great Britain has not
materialised, and so much was the
situation changed that such an at-
tempt at landing would now be
almost welcomed in the British as it
would give the army of the Empire
an opportunity which it really seeks.

Britain's sea power is unquestioned
and is growing stronger, and at the
end of the war will be of enormous
strength; for quite clearly the Italian
fleet cannot destroy it and the Ger-
mans have not the means of doing
so. That is the first reason for the
delay in the "blitzkrieg". The second
is the destructive power of the
British Air Force, which is relent-
lessly, day and night demolishing

DEAR JOHN,

NOW that normal life is
about to be interrupted
and neither of us can
be sure when or where we
shall next meet, there are
one or two things I feel I
should like to say to you.

We are both fortunate that you
are still at school while the world is
occupied in turning itself upside
down. When the time comes for it
to right itself again, you will have
a tremendous part to play—however
small, it will be tremendous. Seeing
what a mess my generation seems
to have made of its job (although
the fact that 50 nations joined in
sanctions against Italy in 1935 shows
how near we got to our goal of
abolishing war), we haven't the right
to tell yours anything; you must find
out for yourselves.

★

Historically, my generation doesn't
matter in the slightest any more.
We are the past. You are the fu-
ture. The qualities you will most
need in the next few years are self-
reliance and adaptability. The
world you are growing up into will
be a very different world, and a
hard one. It will demand discipline
of you, and service, and I know you
will give them, because I have noted
the beginning of a new spirit moving
in you and your friends.

I was born just too soon to avoid
expecting a measure of certainty
from life—peace, social stability,
even a degree of enjoyment seemed
a part of one's birthright. You will
at least not make that mistake! And
if by any chance these things are
added to you all the more precious
for not having been expected.

What a situation! And yet do you
know, at this moment when our
country is in acute peril I don't feel
despondent, I actually feel excited,
even elated. So much that has been
rotten for so long and seemed to be
indestructibly entrenched is about to
be consigned to the rubbish heap.
The very pace of this catastrophe is
a reassurance.

With what astonishing rapidity
things that seemed part of the regu-
lar pattern of our lives have sudden-
ly become meaningless. I took Peter
for a walk on the hills yesterday.
You know how beautifully careful
we have always been in this little
feudal corner of England to conform
with the social code and to keep
Peter on the leash going through the
pleasant woods? Well, yesterday
when I got to the woods something
went snapp, and I let him off.

Suddenly the pheasants, and his
Lordship, and the whole elaborate

LETTER TO MY SON

ramshackle structure for which they
stand, seemed supremely comic and
irrelevant. Away went Peter, put-
ting up those ridiculous birds, like a
lot of scandalised readers of
"Punch," and away went the social
order! I haven't felt so carefree for
months!

But that is only one small bit of
it, and perhaps not a particularly
edifying bit. One's personal emo-
tional releases are not important
these days. It seems to me that,
black as things are for us now, and
whatever the immediate outcome,
the prospects for the world are by
no means hopeless.

Though we are engulfed in the
greatest war in history I feel posi-
tively optimistic about possibilities
of abolishing wars in the future.
Seeing that I have already been
through one war to end war, does
that sound mad? Some of the fac-
tors of current weakness in the de-
mocracies may themselves actually
be symptoms of a better order
emerging.

★

ONE of the things that has so de-
pressed us has been the reluctance
of the free democracies to prepare
themselves for defence and (so far
as the small ones were concerned)
to fight for their freedom when the
time came.

But growing detestation of war,
bred from their experience of the
sufferings and futility of the last one
(and coupled with the tremendous
change in outlook brought about by
the growing ease of communications,
which makes national boundaries
look silly) has set in motion some-
thing historic.

Peoples have begun to question
whether national sovereignty is any
longer the supremely important thing
it was. Hence their half-hearted-
ness about its defence. I say "be-
cause it was, at the time it
was caught, only a partially-
formed, almost sub-conscious idea.
This gave her force its chance.
But the tendency is good.

The small Powers have been
caught midway in a tremendous
political movement—but the end of
the movement, don't you see, is
Federation. What, for the moment,
has proved a decisive weakness con-
tains the seeds of strength and
sanity. And it will develop.

Then again, the whole character
of warfare is changing. In the old
days soldiers manning the front line
were sustained with the knowledge
that they were protecting their wives
and children. To-day they have no
such certainty. While they are busy
in the line their wives and children
may be bombed to smithereens be-
hind their backs. That makes a tre-
mendous psychological difference—
and it's not a difference that favours
the survival of war.

★

THERE'S another thing, too.
We have all heard people pro-
testing against the savage dis-
regard of the "rules" of war-
fare.

There aren't any rules of warfare;
war is a breakdown of rules. For a
period of history (in the seven-
teenth and eighteenth centuries pre-
eminently) monarchs waging war on
one another agreed on certain rules
of war because it was necessary for
them, in the midst of their aggrava-
tions, to avoid a disturbance of the
social order from which they
derived their privilege; upset it, and
they were gone.

But revolutionary wars are dif-
ferent—and this is a revolutionary
war. Hitler doesn't give a damn
about upsetting the social order in
the democracies—in fact, he has ad-
vertised that it is one of the things
he is after. When we have got it
into our heads that this war is only
an military manifestation of a vast
social, economic and political up-
heaval that is shaking and remould-
ing the whole world we shall feel
better about it—and we shall stop
talking nonsense about "rules." (And
after all, even the Nazis have been
ruthless to a plan.)

Our country is about to undergo
sufferings more terrible and wide-
spread than any that have happened
to it since the Black Death, but
don't let us flatter ourselves that
even if all of us and of our order
went down in ruin Freedom would
perish from the earth. Freedom
will not oblige the Dictators by
doing any such thing. It is of far
too deep and sturdy a growth for
that—and my generation, though we
have talked and written so much
about preserving it (and, to do us
justice, have even done our spot of
fighting for it) are certainly not its
last and only guardians.

Besides don't forget our talks
about what Freedom is. It is by no
means the same thing for you and
me as it is for Clegg, the road-
mender, or for the miners' sons you
were in camp with last summer.
There must be suffering and dark-
ness first, but out of the new dis-
pensation, in the end, a new freedom
will spring, and a better freedom.
Revolution is always cruel, but it is
seldom barren.

And the suffering and darkness
are probably necessary now. We
have earned them with our indo-
lence. You know the tag about a
people getting the Government it
deserves. I have never thought that
true; but if one were to judge the
democracies by their rulers one
would certainly have to call them
effete. Complacent, unimaginative,
indifferent to suffering at home or
outside—too comfortable, in fact.

Our rulers have foreseen nothing.
To-day France and ourselves are
calling on America. Yesterday
China, Abyssinia, Spain, Czecho-
slovakia called on us—and got no
answer. We are left to fight alone
now because we would not fight to-
gether when we had the chance and
the duty. All the democracies have
let down all the other democracies;
the only thing they have done col-
lectively is to suffer from a common
atrophy of will.

The decent people of this island
don't deserve such rulers—though,
perhaps, some of us who saw what
was happening and tried to say so
were not faithful enough in our pro-
tests: when normal channels of pub-
licity proved insufficient we didn't
throw up our job and go out into the
streets and factories to agitate and
organise.

★

WELL, now—whatever hap-
pens—there is going to be a
radical change. Good-bye to all
that. And this it is that fills
me with hope and even a kind
of joy, though I suppose we are
about to see the end of many
things that I personally trea-
sure.

We have often agreed that this is
a war of ideas, but so far all the
ideas have been on the other side.
That is why the other side has out-
marshalled us at every point in the
game. There has been no inspira-
tion here—and, since Munich, too
little conviction.

Well, now it is the people's turn.
What we need to arm ourselves with
in this country to-day is not only
guns but brooms. And when both
the guns and brooms have done
their job, you and your friends can
get busy on the site that has been
cleared and start building a new
world.

I hope you'll do well in the swim-
ming next Saturday.

Your affectionate—
FATHER.

Will America Come In?

THE American Institute of
Public Opinion has over
the past months been taking
a census of American opinion
on the question: Do you think
the United States will go into
the war in Europe or do you
think we will stay out of the
war?

The trend of American
opinion has been as follows:

1939	go in	stay out
October	45 p.c.	54 p.c.
1940		
February	32 p.c.	68 p.c.
May	51 p.c.	49 p.c.

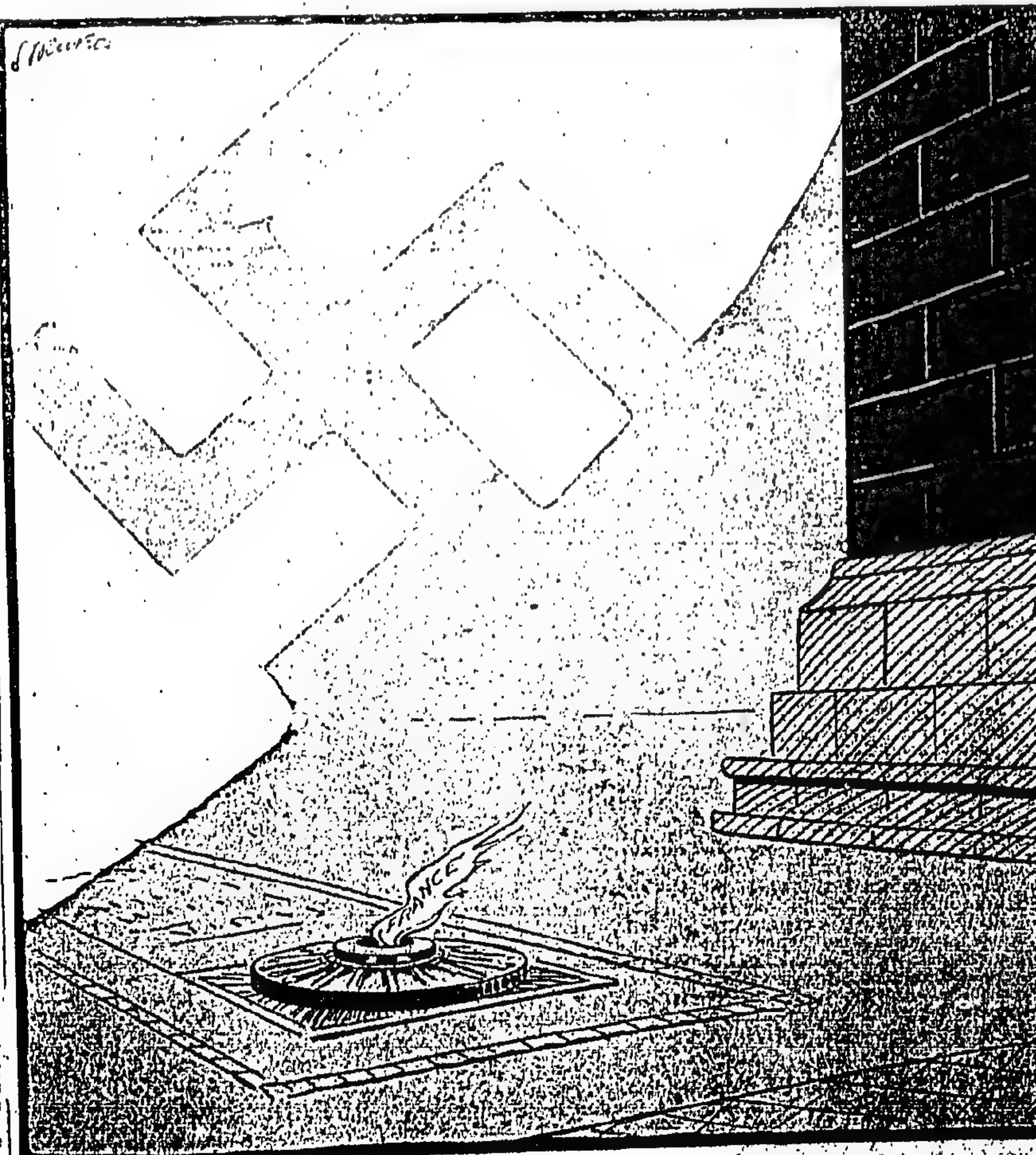
The questions for the May
result were asked after May
14, the day of the German
break-through at Sedan.

Since the Norwegian cam-
paign and the beginning of
the Low Countries offensive
there has been a sharp drop
in the number of Americans
who feel confident of an
ultimate Allied victory.

Eight months ago 82 per
cent. thought the Allies would
win, 7 per cent. thought that
Germany would win and 11
per cent. held no opinion. In
the first week of June
55 per cent. thought the
Allies would win, 17 per cent.
that Germany would win and
28 per cent. held no opinion.

Germany's inadequate stocks of
petrol, and at the same time making
her ports untenable. That air force
is not only superior in skill and
courage, but also in quality of
machines. These machines are being
added to monthly by the enormous
output in Britain, the United States
and in Canada.

These are factors that a wise
Japanese statesman will consider be-
fore he embarks upon a policy which
is fraught with such danger.



UNDYING FLAME

SHIPPING GAINS

Britain Adds 10,000,000 Tons To Her Service

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—As a result of the German invasion of Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Low Countries and the collapse of France, the shipping strength of Great Britain and the Dominions has been increased by over 10,000,000 tons dead weight.

This was disclosed to-day by the Ministry of Shipping. It is pointed out that not all these ships are being used in trade with this country, but are distributed all over the globe, free to engage in every kind of trade except contraband trade with the enemy.

About 5,000,000 tons are Norwegian, 3,000,000 tons Dutch and 500,000 tons under the control of the Belgian and Polish governments.

All are ships of 500 gross tons or more.

Under Ministry's Control

In addition, there are now, under the direct control of the Ministry of Shipping, three important categories of foreign shipping.

Firstly, there is the Danish shipping, seized for British service, amounting to about 500,000 deadweight tons. Because of the circumstances in which the independence of Denmark was extinguished, there is no alternative to transferring these ships to the British flag.

Secondly, French shipping under British control amounts to about 500,000 deadweight tons. In order that they be free to assist the common war effort, these ships were requisitioned after France's signature to the armistice. They will sail under the British flag but will also fly the French flag.

The Ministry adds that many French officers and seamen have accepted Britain's offer to remain in employment in these ships on the same terms as British officers and seamen.

Thirdly, there is a great number of ships of various neutral countries on time charter to the Ministry of Shipping. They now amount to 1,250,000 deadweight tons.

Thyssen Works Disorganised

Telling Effect Of R.A.F. Raids

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A neutral journalist, who has been allowed to see some of the results of the bombing of the Thyssen Works near Dusseldorf, reports that he was told that the Works and vicinity have been raided 28 times during the past three months.

Factory officials told him that 20 workers went to air raid shelters during the raids. Many German factories start work later so that the workers can make up for the sleep lost during air raids.

Laboratory Badly Damaged

He saw a laboratory which was badly damaged by one bomb during a three-hour raid on June 16. German Air Force Officers told him that an area of 1,000 square yards had to be cordoned off around any R.A.F. bombs which did not explode.

He was also told that plans have been made to move 40,000 workers to new quarters if the R.A.F. raids are intensified.

STRENGTHENING SINEWS OF WAR

FROM PAGE ONE

famine, for which his aggression and conquest are responsible, has condemned considerable areas of his newly-acquired territories to be a multitude of refugees have tramped on growing corn. His tanks have devastated much of the countryside and his own crops are not very good this year. Next spring he will begin to feel the pinch of the food problem even more seriously than now. He will continue the making of war material but some of his chief industrial areas and aerodromes have suffered very heavy punishment.

Heavily Damaged

"His output undoubtedly has been very seriously interfered with. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair the damage to productive enterprises, lines of communication, etc., for a considerable time. He will need to draw more and more on his reserves and the more vigorously he prosecutes the war the more rapidly his stores will disappear.

"He will find it increasingly difficult to replace the losses. Measures have been taken to ensure that Hitler shall not draw sustenance from foreign sources. Not only Germany but the controlled territories will be unable to carry on any scale with the outside world.

Extensive Blockade

"The blockade operates over a wide area which must become more and more impoverished as its trade arteries are cut. Hitler will continue to seize all food and materials he can from the over-run territory, but once he has despoiled his victims, his supplies will either cease or become less plentiful.

"Hitler boasts that he possesses unlimited quantities of iron. Iron he possesses in great quantities and he probably has no need to fear a shortage of aluminium. But his coal situation is different and his supplies hereafter will be seriously short. He may sit upon mountains of iron ore but as he has not the coal whereby it can be smelted, it will not be of first class military value.

"In a normal year this country exports some 30,000,000 tons of coal to the continent of Europe. None of that hereafter will fall into the hands of Germany.

"As regards oil, of 20,000,000 tons normally consumed throughout Hitler's territories per annum, he can hope to produce or procure not more than one half.

Strain Will Be Great

"These are mere pointers to the situation in which Hitler finds himself economically. If and when the pinch comes as it will sooner or later in a 100 different directions, it is more than doubtful whether the subdued people of Germany will be able to stand the strain. Yet we must not for a single moment underestimate the power arrayed against us.

"The German mind and strength have been devoted to one single purpose, preparation for the strongest and most terrible fighting force the world has ever seen.

"The German economic system has been for some years on a war footing. We must remember that we have not yet felt the full brunt of Hitler's blow.

"We have proved that we are capable of becoming as efficient for war purposes as the dictator, but we are still in the process of the change-over from peace to war economy. We have got to make the best of our resources which must be directed to a victorious conduct of the war and the maintenance of a national spirit.

We Intend To Win

"We intend to win this war. The Government do not intend to allow the limit of its prosecution to be anything else than the whole resources of manpower, industrial capacity, finance and foreign assets at our disposal. To achieve the maximum effort, we must plan our economic strategy with the view to the best co-ordination and co-operation of all the agencies concerned.

Mr. Greenwood then detailed the new arrangements made for consideration of a number of economic problems and co-ordination of their economic effort, saying that each main group of problems was dealt with by a sub-committee composed of members of the War Cabinet and the ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Serious Problem

One of the most important factors in the effectiveness of their economic warfare was to deal with the serious problem of surplus overseas commodities in such a way as to make them an advantage to Britain and a disadvantage to the enemy.

The collapse of France greatly increased the difficulties of production and "we will give complete priority to those essential weapons of war which will provide maximum resistance to the enemy in the shortest space of time. There is need to keep our minds the possibility of a long war.

"Priority has not worked as well as it should, but having had to make this great spirit for immediate war purposes we are now considering further measures to ensure as far as possible that materials, plants and labour are effectively used to carry out the production programme."

Industrial Capacity

Mr. Greenwood then dealt in detail with the industrial capacity and organisation and said that provision had also been made against the destruction of factories from the air, with plans for rebuilding and for moving of reserve plants.

He recalled his statement on July

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4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23 1/2
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	34 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.03 3/4

11 in the House of Commons regarding new organisation to deal with purchases in North America through the Canadian and United States channels following dissolution of the Anglo-French organisation.

The new organisation had been actively at work for some weeks. The United States Government was now engaged in an effort of national rearmament and mobilising American industry for that purpose.

While, therefore, but a few months ago Britain was placing orders with American industry to supplement the deficiencies in the combined Allied production, they had now the need to embark on a much more extensive programme which must be related to the American national defence preparations.

Therefore the House would readily understand the complexity of the question involved in the task of the British Purchasing Commission in New York.

"At the same time we need both in New York and London to co-ordinate our requirements with those of India, the Dominions and our allies, who must look to us for supplies.

"The United States and Canada have been our two most important potential providers of war material."

Safeguarding Consumption

Continuing, Mr. Greenwood said it was necessary for efficient conduct of the war that the consumption of the people should be safeguarded and unnecessary hardship avoided.

"The rise in the cost of living is less than the rise in prices generally. Our object is that prices of necessities should be kept down and we are spending considerable sums to do that.

"The policy of anchoring prices of essential commodities will be continued. We believe by these means that we shall ensure the unimpaired health of the nation.

Not Too Rosy

"We have taken steps to increase exports and we will do everything we can properly do in that direction. But in the present circumstances, it is clear that the possibilities of increased exports are not too rosy.

"It is important that we should use foreign exchange as far as we can for the purchases of aeroplanes, munitions etc., abroad. At the same time, we need to retain a proportion of skilled labour on home production for exports for export in order that our supplies for foreign exchange may be maintained.

"We must limit imports to things essential to the consumption and productive services. At the moment our shipping position is not too rosy, but it is not too rosy. We are bound to recognise that our ports and our shipping will be among the main objectives of the enemy's attacks.

"It is prudent, therefore, that our country make as much as we can of those foodstuffs and materials as can be readily stored to build up our stocks against the day when our capacity to import may not be so great.

Cannot Be Starved Out

"If the enemy hopes he can starve us out he is very greatly mistaken. Starvation of the people of this country is impossible. Nothing could be more emphatic than that."

Concluding, Mr. Greenwood declared that he intended to lead it might be necessary to reduce the rate of intake of commodities which are not indispensable. We must use our ship-borne trade for the national cause and public good.

"The House will not expect me to give exact details of the great increases in military production during recent weeks, but I can assure members that very great strides have been made in speeding up the production of aircraft and army equipment. Great strides have been made and greater strides will be made.

"There are shortages of certain materials etc., and we must reckon on difficulties arising from the bombing of factories, foundries, and shipyards and the mining of ports and the sinking of ships.

"But in spite of all this, there is no real cause for dismay. The monstrously swollen German Reich is already largely beleaguered. It has only limited external supplies, while we can stretch across the seas where the treasures of the world lie and using them to our shores, and we are assured of the active help of free peoples, and the supplies of the New World to reinforce our own efforts."

Member's Queries

Mr. R. Shawell (Labour) urged an exhaustive survey of the country's economic possibilities, and asked, assuming the war lasts two or three years, has the Government estimated the needs in aircraft, guns, munitions, labour, raw materials and exports?

Was there a definite allocation as between actual war essentials and

CONFIDENT CAN STOP ITALIANS

FROM PAGE ONE

probably advance along the coast on Alexandria.

Italians Fearing The Pace CAIRO, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A communique issued to-day states that on August 5 an Italian column entered Zeila unopposed.

On the same day Hargesa was captured by a strong force which included tanks, artillery, machine-guns and aircraft.

Our delaying force fell back after inflicting severe casualties, including three tanks.

Our casualties were slight. Odweina Occupied

On the morning of August 6, Odweina was occupied by the enemy with infantry, guns and armoured fighting vehicles at 8 p.m.

A small motorised force of the Somali and Camel corps harassed the enemy, themselves suffering no loss. Palestine Warfare

As regards Palestine, enemy aircraft again raided Haifa on the morning of August 6. A number of which fell harmlessly in the sea or on waste ground in the town.

Military casualties were nil. Civilian casualties were under ten.

Anti-aircraft defences came quickly into action and opened a heavy fire on the raiders.

On the Western Desert, some enemy movements are reported. Otherwise all is quiet.

Offered As A Gift

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Regarding the Cairo communique, it is stated in authoritative circles in London to-night that Zeila, which was offered to Italy as a gift in 1935 and was refused, was undefended.

The Italians have now to get along the coast road to Berbera, a distance of 150 miles.

British resistance, it is stated, will begin in the hill country beyond Hargesa and Odweina.

Exports and the civilian needs, he asked.

Mr. Shinwell declared that according to a reliable estimate Germany has 700,000 men and women training for industry, while we had 28,000 trainees and we envisaged 40,000 being trained this year.

Mr. Shinwell proceeded to talk about unemployment and under-employment in Britain and suggested that instead of allowing miners to remain unemployed the Government might finance the building up of huge stocks of coal, or divert the miners into the war industries.

He also suggested that in order to meet a German attack on shipping, dock and harbours on the west coast should be improved and in order to develop a large export trade, manufacturers and export companies should finance it. Individual effort modified or replaced by a full-blooded system of controlled production.

Mr. Shinwell added that we could not rely too much on the United States who might be embroiled in a war with Japan. It was better to assume that we must rely on ourselves and to organise accordingly.

Not Very Convincing

Sir George Schuster (National Liberal) said that Mr. Greenwood's account was not very convincing and he urged that the first step should be to establish a central directing authority, and that we should aim with the American countries to build up a satisfactory economic regime for the war period to give the inhabitants of these countries a satisfactory basis of life and to deny to their enemies what they needed.

Rest Of Debate

Mr. J. C. Wedgwood urged the need of finding markets for our surplus products, giving as instances Gold Coast cocoa and Straits tin and rubber.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour, declared that there was a plan for labour and the plan was working. He said that "while the Government was doing all they could to train men for industry, they were not getting it in the head that they might learn from industry itself."

He concluded: "While we may make mistakes in judgment, we are planning towards securing final victory."

Reply For Government

Mr. H. Macmillan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, replying to the debate on economic organisation in the House of Commons, said the Government's task was even more complicated than turning over to war economy because war economy itself had to be adjusted to rapidly-changing strategic and tactical considerations.

He could not announce the broad outlines of a large-scale economic plan. The vast scale of events must be borne in mind and the first definite plan was to give every shew of our strength to preparation for the next few weeks and months.

Then it might be possible for the ministers to give in a more completely worked-out form the general system which they were gradually bringing into being over a wide sphere of our national economy.

WAR GUILT TRIAL

French Ex-Ministers To Be Indicted

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—

"Reuter" learns that the Supreme Court to try the men regarded as responsible for the declaration and conduct of the war opens to-morrow at Riom, ten miles to the north of Clermont-Ferrand.

There is apparently at present no official list of the accused but M. Daladier, M. Mandel, M. Campinchi and M. Delbos, who went to Casablanca after the armistice was asked for, will be closely questioned.

M. Daladier, who was Prime Minister of France when war was declared, is now at Orange under a Police guard, awaiting instructions.

The Central Figure

M. Mandel is the only one of the four who is kept under close arrest. He is likely to be the central figure of the trials. M. Mandel never concealed the fact that he is a Jew and in December, 1938, he refused to attend a State reception in honour of Herr von Ribbentrop who had just signed a pact of eternal peace between France and Germany.

To-morrow's proceedings are expected to be purely formal. Thereafter "witnesses" will be examined and individual indictments framed.

PASSENGER SHIP TORPEDOED

FROM PAGE ONE

crew displayed great courage and coolness after the explosion and in the rescue operations. They might have been queuing up the passengers for a cinema show, so quietly and coolly did they go about the work of marshalling those aboard.

Captain Smith added that the passengers were having lunch when the torpedo exploded and they fled out of the dining room in orderly fashion. There was abundance of room in the life-boats, and most of the loss of life was due to the overturning of a motor-boat and direct hits on the liner.

Men in the life-boats sang "There Will Always be an England" when on the way to the rescuing ships.

Fourth Torpedo

A steward who had been torpedoed four times, including the Lusitania and the Yorkshire, said the torpedo hit them amidships and shook the ship from stem to stern. There was not a trace of panic. The passengers and crew behaved marvellously. None of them saw the submarine but they understood that at least one was sunk a few hours later.

19 Missing

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—It is learned that only 10 persons, namely 11 passengers and eight crew, are missing from the liner Agra.

SITUATION QUIET BUT...

FROM PAGE ONE

to be sailing on schedule for Indo China ports.

Official In Hongkong

Some interest has arisen locally at the recent arrival here of Commandante Castex, who is stated to be representing the Governor General of Indo China. The "Telegraph" learns that Commandante Castex has conferred with British officials, including the G.O.C. British Troops, during his stay here.

Grew Calls On Matsuoaka

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Domei).—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Grew, called on the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoaka, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday.

It was understood that Mr. Grew questioned the Foreign Minister about foreign Press reports regarding the Franco-Japanese negotiations on the French Indo-China situation. The Foreign Minister pointed out that the Press reports were "utterly inaccurate."

The Ambassador's move is believed to be indicative of the United States concern over the possible developments in French Indo-China.

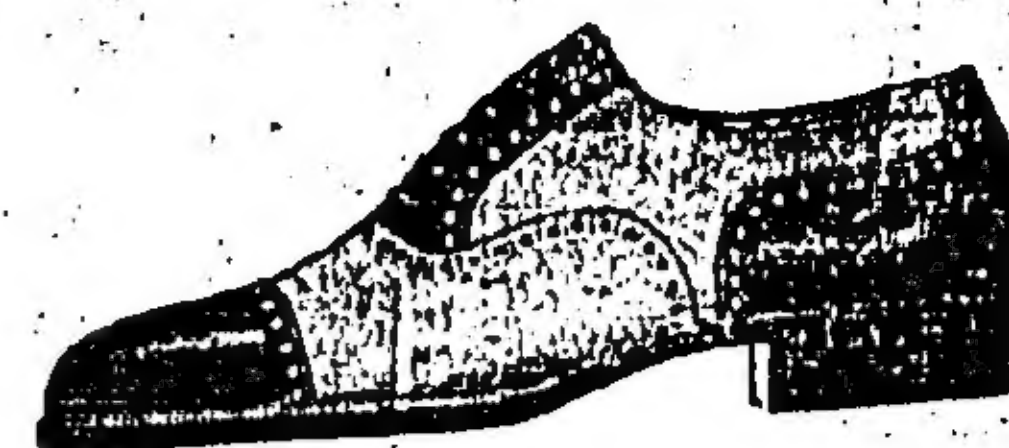
THE WAR FUND

A total of \$1,301,214.55 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd. Latest subscription: Mrs. A. H. da Rosa Macao ... 2

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—

Sir Kenneth Lee, Director-General of the Ministry of Information, has resigned and is succeeded by Sir Frank Pick, formerly a member of the London Passenger Transport Board.

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Bradman's First 100

Don Bradman hit the first of his many Test centuries in this country at Nottingham, but, in spite of that, England won this first match of the series by 93 runs.

Wanting 420 to win, Australia had 220 for 3 on the board and Bradman and McCabe well set. The game swung round when Copley, an unknown boy fielding substitute for Larwood, made a wonderful catch to dismiss McCabe. Tate bowled 50 overs (20 maidens) for 69 runs and 3 wickets.

BACK-STROKE RECORDS FOR ADOLPH KIEFER

New Marks Added To Series of Triumphs

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 6.—Adolph Kiefer of Chicago rewrote the record book for back-stroke swimming to-day.

Performing for the Towers Club of Chicago, the big lad was credited with breaking almost every back-stroke mark in the book in a sensational burst of speed that capped another brilliant exhibition in the men's national A. A. U. outdoor swimming and diving championships.

Kiefer captured the 110-yard back-stroke race as expected, and here's what he did:

His time for 110 yards was 1 minute 5.5 seconds. His time for 100 yards was 58.1 seconds. His time for 100 meters was 1:04.7.

FORMER RECORDS

A SEARCH of the A. A. U. records disclosed.

Kiefer established the old 110-yard record—a new distance in A. A. U. competition. His time was 1:05.6. Kiefer held the former 100-yard record of 58.8 seconds, set in Columbus, Ohio, in 1939. He held the 100-meter record of 1:04.8, set in Detroit in 1936.

All these records were hung up in a short or 25-yard pool, which gives a faster edge because a swimmer can come off the walls and gain time. The race was over a long or 55-yard route.

The long course record was set by Kiefer at Coral Gables, Fla., in 1935. It was 1:05.9 for 100 meters.

NEW RECORDS

THUS Kiefer, long the world's greatest back-stroke swimmer, hung up new records for Kiefer to break.

The 200-pound artist was not the only record-breaker. The four-man team of the Island of Maui, Hawaii, won the 880-yard free-style relay in 9:17.3. Three years ago the Lake Shore Athletic Club team set the old American record at 9:20.

The quartet, boasting two brothers newly crowned as A. A. U. champions, moved the Hawaiians nearer the hope for team championship.

SUCCESSFUL COME-BACK

KIYOSHI NAKAMA of Maui's Alexander Community House, dethroned two days ago as the 220-yard champion, came back and took

THE DERBY AND THE OAKS

Godiva's Great Win In The Oaks

LONDON, June.—"My greatest regret is that Godiva did not run for the Derby. She must have won. She is the finest racer I have ever seen." That is how trainer William Narvis summed up Mr. Harmanworth's filly after Godiva had won a great victory in the New Oaks at Newmarket.

He did no more than bare justice to Godiva, who in the opinion of many put up the best Oaks performance for more than a quarter of a century.

Clearing a mile and a half race at Newmarket is impossible, but all who tried agreed that Godiva put up good time. To do that she overcame the disadvantage of losing a length or two at the gate, and yet beat all the best fillies in the land pointlessly.

Douglas Marks took her to the front half a mile from home, and though challenged by Golden Penny and Silver Lave II she never appeared in danger of defeat.

She beat Silverlace II by three lengths and Golden Penny conceded third place to Valerine.

So good does Godiva now appear that even Djebel would have to do all he knows to beat her.—Our Own Correspondent.

SCRAPPY WATER POLO

European Y.M.C.A. yesterday beat South China Athletic Association by five goals to two in a very scrappy water-polo match in the "Y" pool.

Poor passing by the visitors, who had a man unmarked and on his own on three occasions in the deep end cost them three certain goals.

Y.M.C.A. were little better and while defending the deep end marked very poorly. G. H. Fowler, E. W. Raiton, G. T. May, R. A. Dodd and L. H. Chater scored for the home team, while Henry de Sa and Lionel Lo replied for South China.

South China will meet I.M.S. Thracian at 4 p.m. to-morrow in the European Y.M.C.A. pool, while a Y.M.C.A. team will meet a Service team.

The 440-yard free-style in 4:50.4. He won an easy winner over Paul Herron of Los Angeles and the third-place finisher, Henry Paris of San Francisco. Ralph Flanagan won the title in 1939 but did not compete this year.

Defending Champion Jim Skinner of Detroit, University of Michigan star, had little trouble retaining his 220-yard breast-stroke championship, but failed to break a record. He was timed at 2:48.8.

Most Sensational Derby Of All

ON JUNE 4, 1913, was the most amazing Derby of all time. Fifteen horses went to the post, and just before Tattenham Corner was reached, a woman identified with the Suffragette Cause throw herself in front of the King's horse, Anmer, and received injuries from which she died two days later. The horse was unhurt and the jockey Herbert Jones, escaped with a severe shaking and a broken rib.

It was a great race between Craganour and Aboyeur, the first named getting home by a head with Louvois a neck behind. Craganour was 6/4 favourite. Aboyeur was 100/1 and Louvois 10/1. The time was 2 mins. 37.6 secs.

But immediately after the race, the Stewards on their own initiative disqualified Craganour and awarded the race to Aboyeur.

The following notice was issued: "The Stewards objected to the winner on the ground that he jostled the second horse. After hearing the evidence of the judge and several of the jockeys riding in the race, they found that Craganour, the winner, did not keep a straight course; and interfered with Shogun, Day Comet and Aboyeur, having bumped and bored the second horse they disqualified Craganour and awarded the race to Aboyeur."

How, under the circumstances, J. Kell the jockey, was allowed to go without censure was a matter for general comment.

Unwanted Horse Wins Blue Ribband

LONDON, June.—The Derby of 1940 will go down to history as the race which was won by the unwanted horse. It is doubtful whether the true story will ever be written.

Before Fred Darling paid £500 for Pont l'Eveque he had been offered to several other people. I fancy the first person to whom the colt was offered was Matthew Peacock, the Yorkshire trainer, and the price was £250.

That was before the colt ran second to Liberator at Newmarket. Subsequently the price went up to £500, and a woman owner told me she turned down the offer. "Mr. H. E. Morris could not have had a very high opinion of Pont l'Eveque when he was a yearling, as he was not nominated for any of the classic races. Nor was Lighthouse II, in any of our classic races, yet on merit they were probably the two best colts in the Derby field."

As regards the race itself, Pont l'Eveque proved stouter than Turkhan and Lighthouse II. I would only say that if Pont l'Eveque had not been an outstanding performer he was ridden to be beaten. First or second all the way, he was being put to his best pace half a mile from the finish.

Once Lighthouse II almost got on terms, but in spite of the fact that he had been on the stretch for a considerable time, it was Pont l'Eveque who found the extra bit which made all the difference. That is the test of the true stayer, and its such we accept the Derby winner.—Our Own Correspondent.

Soccer Clubs Doubt Ability To Carry On

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuter).—Many leading Association Football clubs have been thinking seriously of whether they will continue to operate next season—even if military conditions permit continuation of sport. The reason for this is that many sustained big losses on last season's workings and they feel they could not stand a repetition.

Only one big club so far, Bolton Wanderers, has definitely decided not to carry on next season. The ground staff has been dispensed with and notice given to the club Office Staff.

Bolton have published their balance sheet for last season showing a loss of £5,923.

The big clubs have suffered more than the smaller ones this season. They have much larger over-head

expenses and while their aggregate attendance for the season show a great decline the smaller clubs received the same, if not more, support.

It is likely, however, that the big clubs will carry on next season because they believe there will be a demand for sport on behalf of the war workers who must have some relaxation, also for the increased number of soldiers now in this country.

NO PROFITS

SO far not one of the balance sheets published of the leading clubs shows a profit. Here is a list of the clubs and the losses sustained by them:

Blackburn Rovers	£3,700
Bury	£4,309
Falkirk	£1,127
Glasgow Celtic	£7,155
Leicester City	£7,000
Liverpool	£6,769
Middlesbrough	£6,302
Sheffield U.	£6,440
Sheffield W.	£4,645

VILLA'S GREAT LOSS

ASTON VILLA who did not take part in any football except a few friendly matches near the end of the season, showed a loss of £11,751. From this is deducted the balance from the last account of £6,700 leaving an adverse balance to carry forward of £5,051.

Aston Villa did not take part in any Regional or Cup matches because their ground was not available, but as the ban has now been lifted the directors have informed the Football League that the club will take part in whatever competition is prompted next season. It is also planned, subject to the exigencies of the situation, to run a team of young players in a local league.

Whereas Villa's gate receipts in 1938-39 were £63,581, the few matches they played last season yielded only £5,718.

Sunderland, who did not take part in the Regional Competition but completed in the Football League War Cup, show a net loss of £3,446 for the year ending May 4.

Their total net income was £8,421 against an average of about £26,000 in previous years.

MINE-SWEEPER IS SUNK

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that the mine-sweeping trawler River Clyde was sunk by an enemy mine. The next-of-kin of the casualties have been informed.

Remember Larwood?

HAROLD LARWOOD, who took part in the 20-overs-per-innings match at Nottingham bowled three overs for 15 runs without taking a wicket.

Reports say that the one-time England fast bowler found difficulty in getting a foothold and one fears that Larwood will always be feeling the acute physical effect of his last memorable tour to Australia in 1932-3.

Lawn Bowls Teams For The Week-end

The following teams have been selected by the various Clubs for lawn bowls league matches this week-end:

CLUB DE RECREIO

"A" v. Police (home, 3.20 p.m.).
D. M. Khan, K. M. Rumlain, A. M. Rumlain and M. R. Abbas.
"B" v. "C" (away).
J. Hooen, A. K. Sulfad, A. R. Mina and A. K. Mina.
"C" v. "D" (home).
A. H. Rumlain, S. Yusuf, M. Y. Adal and A. R. Dolah.
3rd Div. v. Kurlion F.C. (home).
A. S. Sulfad, M. Hassan, A. H. Madar and A. M. Wahab.
4th Div. v. Rumlain, M. P. Madar, A. G. Sulfad and A. Bakur.
M. H. Hassan, A. H. Dix, U. A. Rumlain and M. Rumlain.

INDIAN R.C.

1st team v. Recreio "B" (away).
D. M. Khan, K. M. Rumlain, A. M. Rumlain and M. R. Abbas.
2nd team v. Recreio "C" (away).
J. Hooen, A. K. Sulfad, A. R. Mina and A. K. Mina.
3rd team v. Recreio "D" (away).
A. H. Rumlain, S. Yusuf, M. Y. Adal and A. R. Dolah.
4th team v. Recreio "E" (away).
A. S. Sulfad, M. Hassan, A. H. Madar and A. M. Wahab.
5th team v. Recreio "F" (away).
M. H. Hassan, A. H. Dix, U. A. Rumlain and M. Rumlain.

OPEN PAIRS BOWLS

Omar Brothers' Easy Win Over Marques And Basto

A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar, former holders of the Colony Open Pairs lawn bowls championship, entered the fourth round yesterday when they trounced C. E. Marques and B. Basto 27-8.

The Portuguese pair led for the only time at the 5th end when a three count gave them a 5-4 lead, but the Omars scored 4,2,2,1,1 to lead 14-5 at the 10th end and never looked behind. The losers scored on only five heads.

At Talkoo A. W. Grimmit and F. J. Jones beat J. McCutcheon and C. Gowlund 25-17.

RECREIO MATCH

At Recreio yesterday, E. W. Simmonds and F. Gowlund entered the fourth round of the Open Pairs at the expense of E. Levett and R. Duncan who were beaten 26-15.

The Cudahy Interview

Washington Wants The Text

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The State Department has asked Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, the U.S. Ambassador in London, to supply the complete text of the interview given to the Press in London yesterday by Mr. John Cudahy, the United States Ambassador to Belgium.

In this interview, Mr. Cudahy defended King Leopold's decision to surrender and he was reported to have forecast a condition approaching famine in Belgium in winter falling supplies from outside.

Mr. Sumner Welles, the Assistant Secretary of State, said the interview was given without prior consultation with or authority by the State Department.

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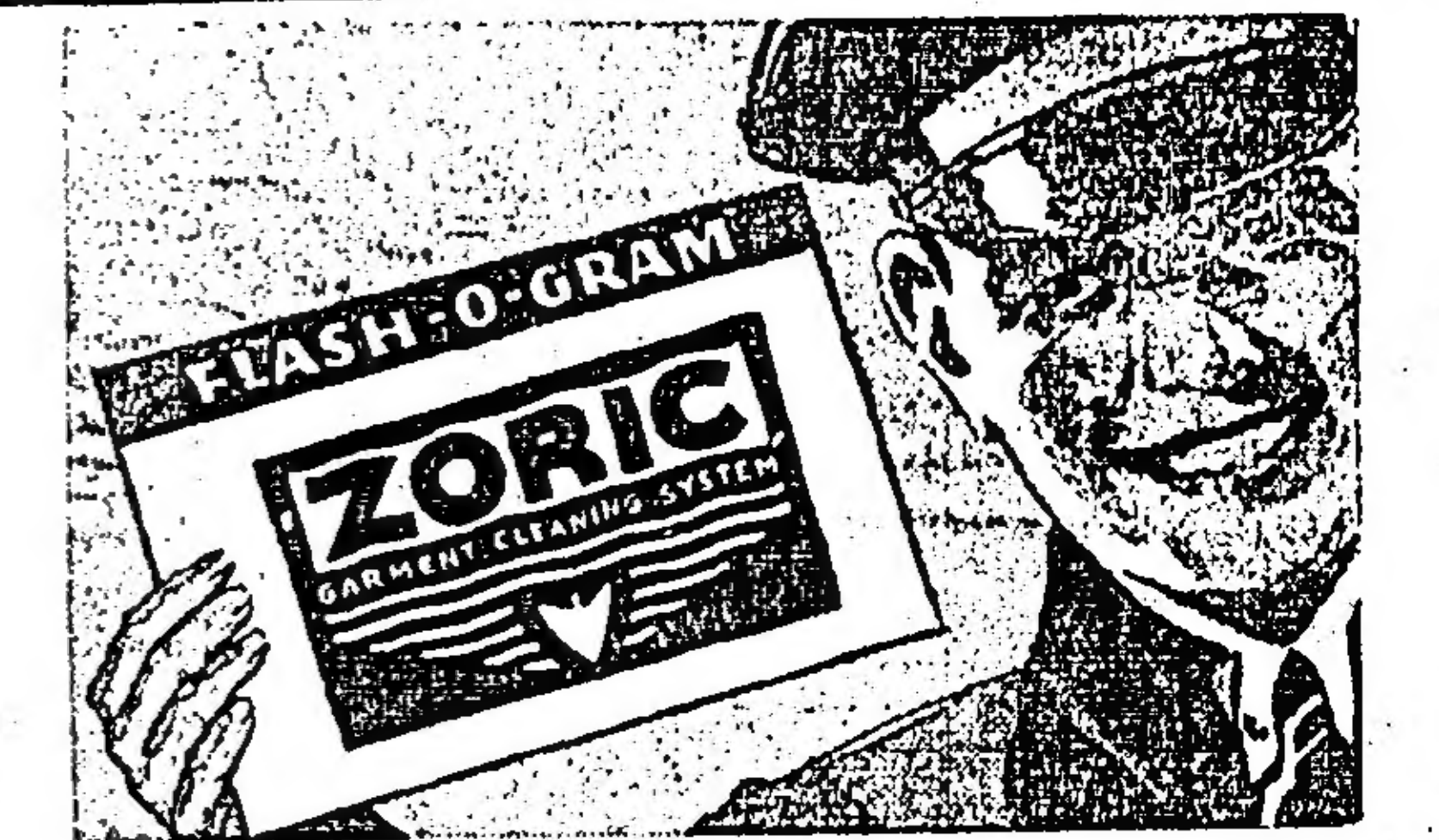
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NAZIS TO BLAME IF THERE IS A FAMINE

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—While authoritative London circles still maintain their previous standpoint that acute local food shortages in Europe this winter may become a distinct possibility, they assert that if such famine should occur, it inevitably will be in direct consequence of the Nazi inability to distribute the supplies of foodstuffs which they themselves have always claimed to hold in reserve and that only Nazi rapacity and inability to maintain proper communications can be blamed.

Official Nazi statements have repeatedly emphasised the huge food reserves held by Germany and Italy and the areas under their control. The official German wireless on June 27 stated that while the Hoover plan for the relief of Belgium, France and the Netherlands is doubtless "worthy of commendation," the German authorities themselves have already taken all the necessary steps to ensure feeding these peoples.

"Limitless" Supplies Among many other instances of this assertion, Hitler in his Reichstag speech on July 19 said that Nazi supplies of food were "limitless." Germany entered the war with a reserve supply of 7,000,000 tons of grain, which her invasion of the adjacent countries since is estimated to have increased to nearly 10,000,000 tons.

Thus should famine occur in Belgium or other occupied territories, this is solely due to the inability of the Nazi machine to cope with a situation of their own making. Though a few food ships from the United States to Marseilles, which had left the port of departure before the collapse of France, have been allowed to pass the British Contraband Control, no general Anglo-American conversations with regard to relief supplies have been conducted nor in prospect.

Opens TO-DAY AT THE KING'S

ROMANCE GIVES EVEN WAR CLOUDS OVER EUROPE A THRILLING SILVER LINING!



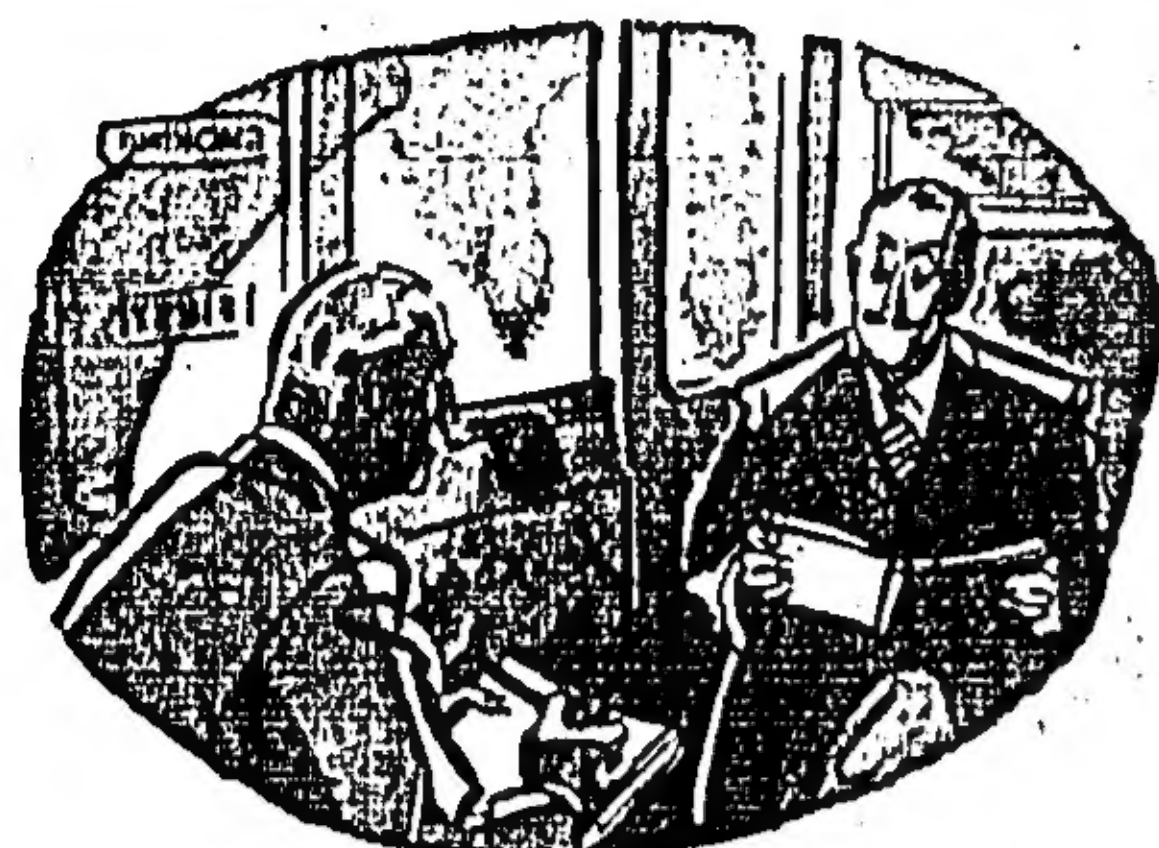
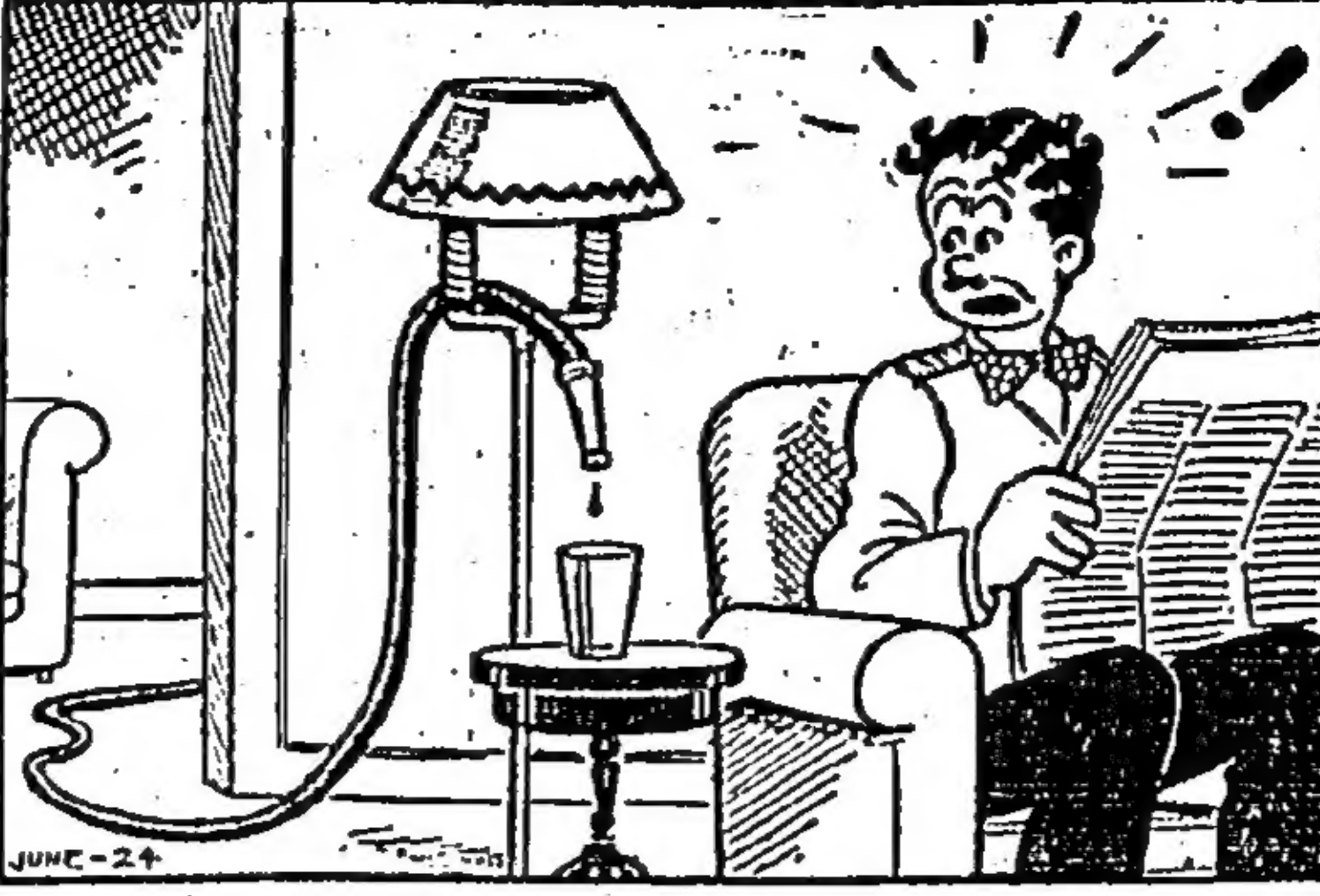
The exciting star of "Wuthering Heights" as a gay young blade leading a world-wide network of espionage

Laurence OLIVIER (Star of "Wuthering Heights") Clouds Over Europe RALPH RICHARDSON (Star of "The Citadel") VALERIE HOBSON Screen play by Ian Dalrymple Directed by TIM WHELAN



A Columbia Picture

NANCY



FIRST CLASS TIP

"Might I enquire, Sir, whether you have recently visited Spitbergen or Baffin Island?"

"Of course I haven't."

"Then no doubt you are interested in some commercial form of refrigeration — chilled beef, for instance?"

"Nothing to do with it."

"In that case, Sir, you will have no objection to closing that window. It is exceedingly cold, and the draught is ferocious."

"I beg your pardon, Sir. I'm terribly sorry. Fast is, I've a most appalling headache, and the cool air does it good. I attended a most enjoyable party last night, and I'm feeling much the worse for it."

"My dear fellow, why didn't you say so at first? Trouble is, it's no long since I've had a hangover myself. I've almost forgotten the symptoms. Was there no Rose's Lime Juice in your corner of the Shires?"

"Afraid I don't follow you."

"Rose's Lime Juice, I said. Canceled hangovers in advance. You either mix it with gin, or swallow a stiff glass solo before bed. Why, man, it's smoothed the paths of thousands."

"You're telling me that Rose's fills this long-forgotten want?"

"I've never known it fail."

"Then, Sir, I am deeply indebted to you. Here is my card. I trust that we shall see more of each other. Much more. Are you by any chance free to dine tonight? Wonderful how these chance encounters change the course of one's whole life."

"My dear fellow, why didn't you say so at first? Trouble is, it's no long since I've had a hangover myself. I've almost forgotten the symptoms. Was there no Rose's Lime Juice in your corner of the Shires?"

TO BUY EGYPT'S COTTON

British Government Appoints Commission

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The establishment of a commission with powers to purchase Egypt's cotton crop was announced by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Butler declared that anxiety had been growing for some time in Egypt regarding the disposal of the 1940 cotton crop, the picking of which was about to begin.

Owing to the great reduction of the demand due to war conditions and difficulties of export, danger was imminent that the bulk would be left unsold in the hands of the cultivators, which would be an economic disaster of the first magnitude.

On representations by the Egyptian to the British Government, the latter accordingly decided to respond by setting up a commission to purchase cotton. On this commission the Egyptian Government was being asked to nominate a representative.

This commission would be prepared before April 30, 1941, to purchase all lint and cotton derived from the 1940 Egyptian crop or as much as was offered to them and all mercantile cotton seed as distinct from sowing seed.

Britain To Bear Cost

The British Government would bear the whole or any net loss which might arise from the transaction as a whole, but they would share equally with the Egyptian Government any net profits which might accrue, on the understanding that such profits as may be returned to the Egyptian Government under this arrangement would be used by that Government for the relief of cultivators in a manner to be agreed on between the two governments.

Asked if the Egyptian Government, as an ally, was co-operating to the fullest extent in this matter, Mr. Butler replied amid cheers: "We take that for granted."

Absorption Of Alsace

Hitler Appoints An Administration

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Indications of Hitler's plans with regard to the absorption of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg into the Reich are contained in two decrees issued by him to-day whereby the entire administration of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg will, in future, be no longer independent on the Army authorities, but will be conducted by civil administrative chiefs acting immediately under Hitler.

Joseph Buerckel, Robert Wagner and Gising Simon are appointed Gauleiters for Lorraine, Alsace and Luxembourg respectively.

Baldur von Schirach, the Hitler Youth leader, becomes Gauleiter of Vienna in place of Buerckel.

FRENCH COLONY LAYS DOWN ARMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CAIRO, Aug. 7 (UP).—It is officially reported that armistice terms are under discussion regarding the fate of French Somaliland.

No details are given.

The report adds: "The effect of the collapse of French Somaliland resistance is that the French offensive from Somaliland into Ethiopia is now definitely abandoned."

Meanwhile, it is officially announced in Canberra, the Australian capital, that the Council of New Caledonia passed a resolution on June 24, reaffirming their intention of co-operating with Great Britain.

Russian Fleet Out, Says B.B.C. Report

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The B.B.C. has broadcast a report emanating from Radio-Moscow, declaring that the Russian Fleet in the Pacific is engaged in large-scale manoeuvring.

Observers recall that Radio-Moscow has made several announcements of this nature recently and no significance is attached to this report.

Hungary And Rumania Start Talks

ADJUSTING RELATIONS IN THE BALKANS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—According to a Budapest despatch to the official German news agency, M. Bossy, the Rumanian Ambassador in Rome, has been sent to Hungary as special envoy to begin preliminary talks with the Hungarian Government.

Envoy Arrives

BUDAPEST, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—M. Bossy has arrived and is expected to have immediate talks with the Hungarian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Despite the high hopes entertained by Hungary after Hitler's talk with the Rumanians at Berchtesgaden, many people here have little faith in the result of the negotiations which are expected to move slowly to an inconclusive end.

It is noteworthy that the Germans here are busy trying to damp down revisionist enthusiasm, and are suggesting, for example, that a part or even the whole of Slovakia will be offered to Hungary as compensation for the smallness of the concession to be obtained over Transylvania.

The possibility of open Hungarian-Rumanian hostilities is not at present seriously discussed in Budapest although mobilisation is now almost complete.

Wins Bar To His D.F.M.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—Among R.A.F. awards announced to-day is a bar to the Distinguished Flying Medal to Flight Sergeant William Henry Franklin, formerly laboratory assistant in Eastern London.

Flight Sergeant Franklin has shot down ten enemy aircraft and has assisted in destroying a further two. On one occasion he encountered seven fighters. He engaged five of them and destroyed one.

REPATRIATION OF BRITONS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A Swedish steamer has arrived at a Scottish port from Petsamo, Finland, with 125 Britons, who had been interned in Sweden after being cut off between Trondheim and Narvik when the British Army was evacuated.

They are mostly troops, with a few airmen and seamen.

A further 111 are to be repatriated.

Crossword Puzzle

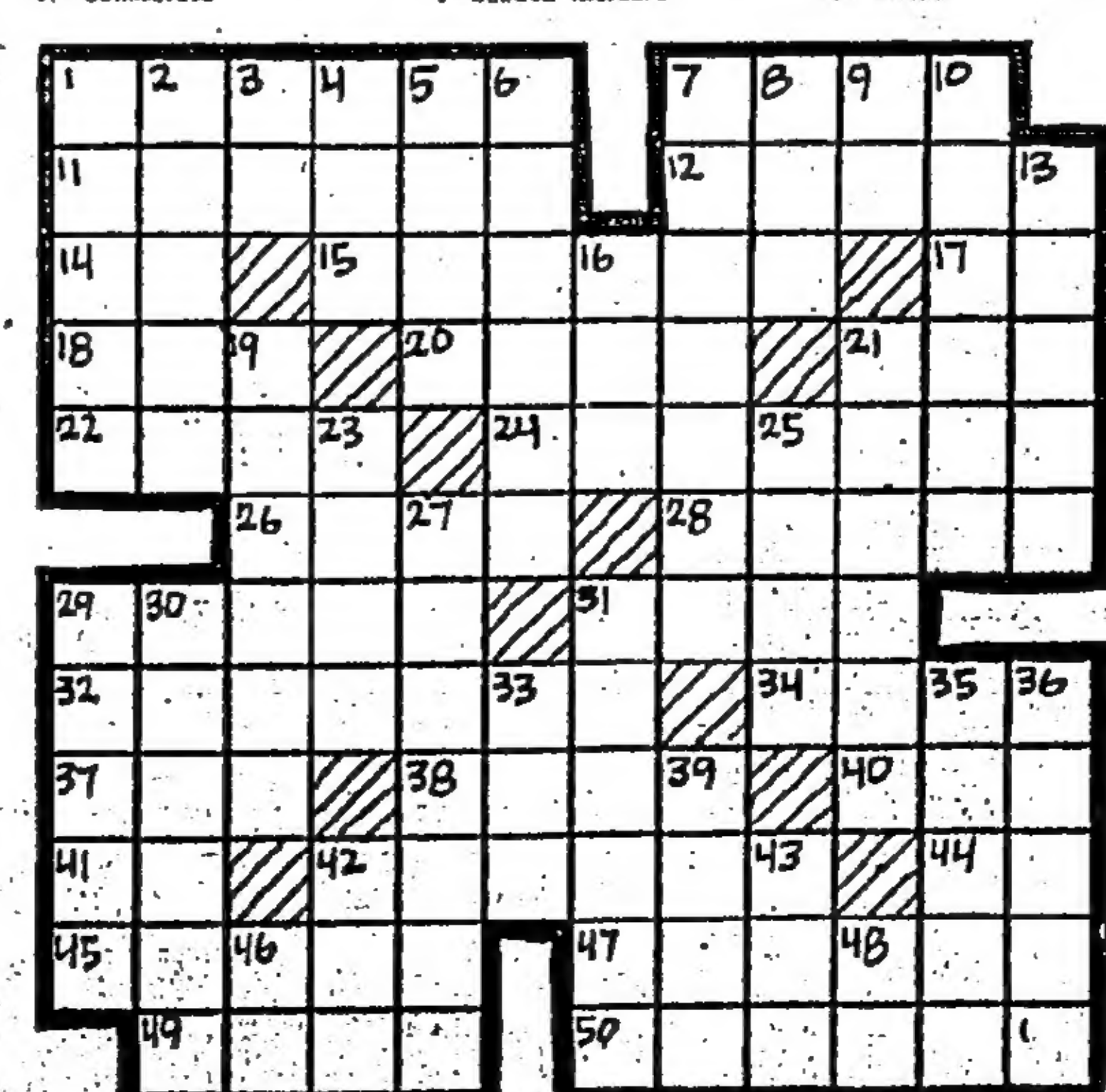
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- Permitted to live
- Couple
- Procession
- Competitor
- Press; not
- Execute by hanging
- Seventeenth letter of Hebrew alphabet
- Bright color
- Oriental weight
- Pastry
- Russian ruler of 1918
- Not as large
- Butler
- Moisture on eye
- Just an emotion
- Potatoes
- Warship
- Freedom
- Freeze
- Partook of
- Leafy vegetable
- Large body of water
- Exclamation denoting surprise
- Repeat
- Inconspicuous article
- Wading bird
- Consecrate

DOWN

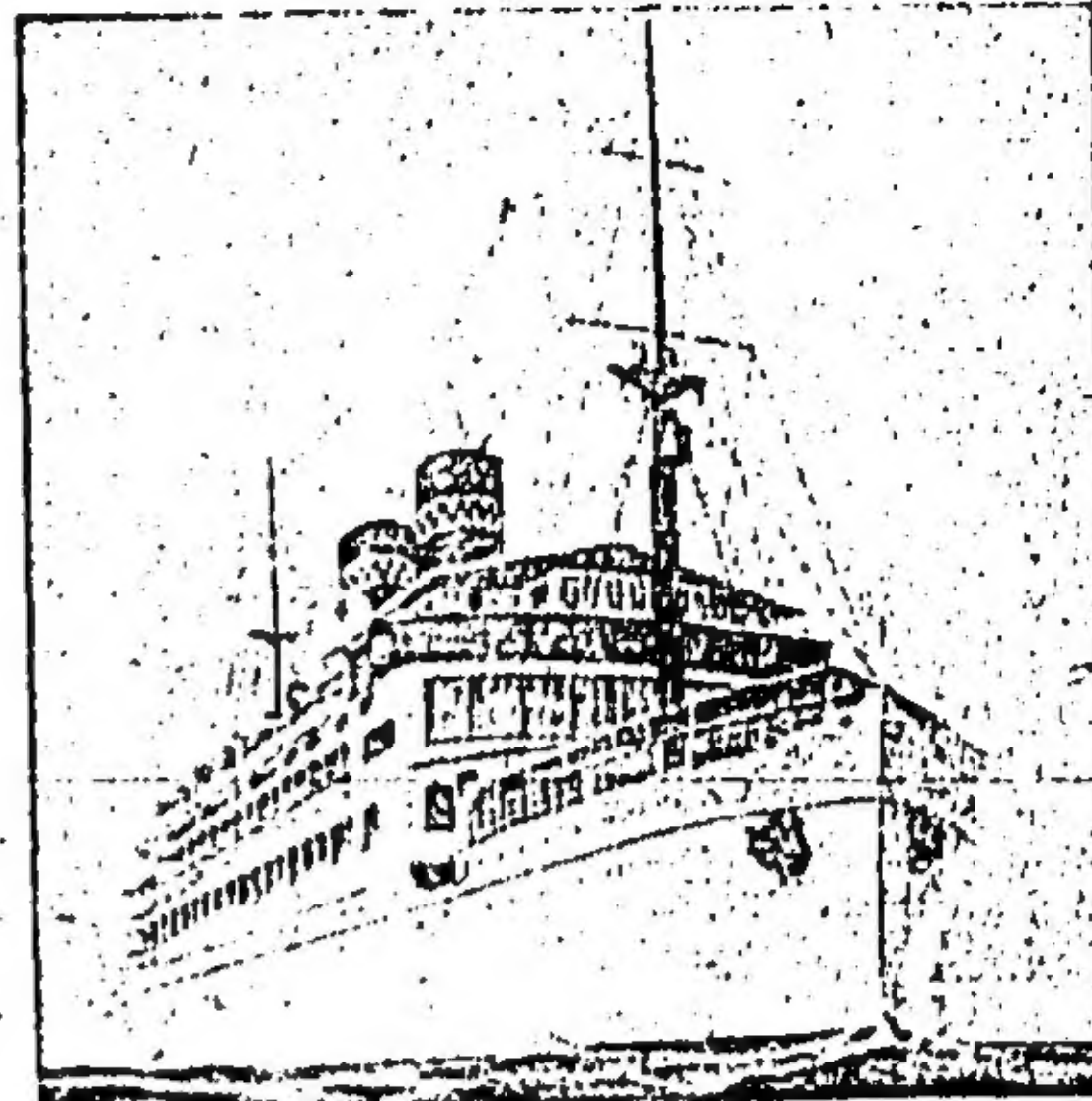
- Sudden increase
- Parts for window
- Eighteenth letter of alphabet
- Piece of cloth
- Prepare for publication
- Lower
- Clergyman
- Small island
- I have
- Slender sword
- Looks at amorously
- Pollan general of Turkish army (died 1850)
- European river
- Dishes
- Prolonged cry
- Escape
- Prime mover
- Diagrams
- Here
- Laughing animal
- Base of decimal system
- Inclined
- Trousers
- Cloth shelter
- Spot
- King (French)
- Madium
- Within



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Hikawa Maru Wednesday, 4th Sept.

NEW YORK via Panama.

Azuma Maru Wednesday, 21st Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Cape Town.

Husimi Maru Sunday, 11th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.

Kamo Maru Wednesday, 28th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

Okita Maru Wednesday, 14th Aug.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore.

Nagato Maru Sunday, 11th Aug.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hakusan Maru Wednesday, 14th Aug.

Haruna Maru Wednesday, 21st Aug.

Atsuta Maru Thursday, 22nd Aug.

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WALTER CATLET
ED. BROPHY
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THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

BORIS KARLOFF in **"BRITISH INTELLIGENCE"**
A Warner Bros. Sensational Drama

CHUNGKING WARNING

Foreign Holdings Unsafe In War Time

Chungking, Aug. 7. A warning to Chinese not to purchase foreign currency for deposit in foreign banks is contained in an article in this morning's official Central Daily News.

When war was confined to China it was understandable that there would be a flight of capital from China, but with war spreading throughout the world there is always the danger that market transactions in foreign currency will be suspended, thereby affecting holders, it says.

In times of world unrest measures like the control of exchanges or the devaluation of currency are not confined to defeated nations. Even victors may resort to such measures, since the abnormal rise and fall of any currency will upset the economic system and trade. The richest country in the world, the United States, devalued the dollar and due to the present drop in the dollar-sterling cross rate there is talk of further devaluation.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

Japanese Ships Cannot Enter H.K. Harbour

As a result of the tie-up of the H. S. steamer Falshau in Canton the Hongkong authorities have refused permission for the Japanese steamers Kaku Maru and Shirogane Maru to enter Hongkong harbour, the "Telegraph" learns this afternoon.

Trade between Hongkong and Canton was carried on by the Falshau, Kaku Maru and Shirogane Maru in accordance with the 1939 Blunt-Okazaki agreement.

This agreement, it is pointed out, has been nullified by the Japanese action in refusing permission for the Falshau to ply along the Pearl River until certain Japanese pilotage demands are reached.

The "Telegraph" understands that Mr. Blunt, the British Consul General in Canton, is now negotiating with the Japanese authorities regarding the matter. In the meantime, all shipping between Hongkong and Canton has been suspended.

The pilotage fees demanded by the Japanese amount to several thousand yen, according to Japanese reports.

JAPANESE FLEET MASSING

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8 (Reuter).—With a view to exerting pressure upon the French Indo-China authorities, Japan is now despatching a big fleet of destroyers and other warships to South China waters in preparation for an invasion of Indo-China, according to the "Ting Yeh-Pao."

Chinese newspapers in Chungking continue to publish reports about the French colony with banner headlines and voice an unanimous demand that the French authorities should immediately cease all efforts to reach a compromise with Japan.

Following an important conference on August 5, the Chinese Government decided to carry out plans for defence in the event of a Japanese invasion of Indo-China.

About 300,000 crack Chinese troops are now stationed along the Yunnan-Kwangsi-Indo-China borders, and all necessary military preparations along these areas have been completed.

France Requests U.S. Intervention

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (Dome).—France has asked the United States to exercise pressure upon Great Britain for lifting the British blockade against unoccupied France, a radio report quoting French political quarters in Vichy declared on Tuesday.

SPOKESMAN ON BURMA ROAD

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Dome).—Information has been received in Tokyo that the traffic of war materials is still in progress along Burma Road, Japanese naval spokesman declared today.

"If this is true, Britain is not keeping her promise faithfully," spokesman added.

"The situation must be clarified."

Japanese Allege Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Dome).—The Federal Maritime Commission today announced that two American vessels have been permitted to convey gasoline to the Soviet Union.

It also announced that two applications for transporting petroleum and metals to Japan have been rejected.

No reasons for the discrimination are given.

NOT TO FIGHT FRANCE

Exemption For Gen. De Gaulle's Army

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A memorandum of the agreement between the British Government and General Charles de Gaulle states that the French force assisting Britain will never be required to take up arms against France.

The memorandum was issued tonight with the letters exchanged between Mr. Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle.

In his letter, Mr. Churchill expressed Britain's determination to secure full restoration of French independence and greatness when victory is gained.

The agreement, which dates from July 1, 1940 states that the French force of volunteers being raised by General de Gaulle as far as possible will retain the character of a French force in respect of personnel—particularly as regards discipline, language, promotion and duties.

As soon as practicable, the British Government is to supply the French force with equipment which may be essential to place its units on a scale equivalent to that of similar British units.

Weapons, planes, ammunition, etc. brought with them by the French force will be allocated in priority to them to help with their equipment.

Allocation Of Fleet

To make the utmost use of vessels from the French Fleet, careful arrangements have been made for their allocation. While the French will operate as many warships as they can man, others will be under direct British control and some under other allied naval forces.

Where possible, ships under British control will include a proportion of French officers and men in their complement.

General de Gaulle and the British Admiralty will keep in close touch and decide the allocation of ships.

The use of French merchant ships and crews—for military operations—is also to be arranged between General de Gaulle and the British departments concerned.

Under the agreement, General de Gaulle is to accept the general direction of the British High Command.

Subject to a proviso that the French force will never be required to take up arms against France, General de Gaulle, when necessary, will delegate, by agreement, the immediate command of any part of the force to British officers.

When Peace Comes

When peace comes, Britain undertakes to help the French volunteers to regain their rights and national status, and in the meantime is willing to afford special facilities to the volunteers to acquire British nationality.

The sums required for constituting and maintaining the French force will be met in the first instance by Britain and will be regarded as an advance and will be specially recorded.

Bad Weather Hampers

But R.A.F. Score Hits On Nazi Factories

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communiqué states that last night R.A.F. bombers, hampered by low cloud and poor visibility, were forced to abandon many of their primary objectives.

In spite of this, an oil plant at Hamburg, a supply depot at Scherze, an anti-aircraft battery at Hamburg and a factory at Mors were attacked, while other aircraft bombed aerodromes in Holland and Northern Germany, causing damage to hangars and many fires.

One of our aircraft is missing.

U.S. SHIPS FOR EVACUEES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—The House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate the legislation authorising United States ships to enter belligerent waters to evacuate child refugees.

The House accepted the amendments intended to assure that children should not become public charges and to forbid nurses who are not American citizens entering the United States.

Quake Reported In Iran

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" TEHERAN, Aug. 7 (Dome).—Reports trickling from Teheran and Haider in northeastern Iran said that a severe earthquake occurred there, causing considerable damage. No loss of lives was reported.

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Nazi Pilot Captured By Woman

Drama In English Country Lane

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—A German airman, who is thought to have landed by parachute and who had been at large for about 11 days, was captured to-day in the Bristol area. He surrendered to a woman motorist who noticed his unusual appearance.

It is thought that he may have baled out after his machine was hit.

Walks Out Of Wood

It later transpired that he was captured by Lady Buckland, widow of Lord Buckland. The airman emerged from a wood looking very dishevelled and could only speak a few words of English.

He indicated by a dumb show how he had baled out of his plane and that he was afraid to surrender because he expected to be killed immediately.

It also transpired that the authorities had also arrested two other airmen who had baled out of a plane, and had been searching for this man for the past nine days.

Saloon Car Somersaults, Catches Fire

Dramatic Escape For Two H.K. Residents

Two men in a saloon car which somersaulted thrice and then caught fire were taken to Queen Mary Hospital in the early hours of this morning after a narrow escape from death. They were Mr. G. Kotwall, of Seen Kean Terrace and

Mr. K. F. Chau, of 40 King's Road. Both were suffering from injuries to the head. Mr. Kotwall was, however, permitted to return to his home after receiving treatment.

The incident occurred at approximately 12.30 a.m. in King's Road.

Driver's Report

Mr. Kotwall was driving along King's Road in a westerly direction and was nearing Tsim Street when he was overtaken by another car which, he stated in a report to the police, was travelling at a terrific speed.

He swerved violently to avoid a collision and his car somersaulted three times.

Although the vehicle caught fire, the two men were able to clamber to safety.

They were taken to hospital in an ambulance.

Fire appliances extinguished the fire in Mr. Kotwall's car which, however, was badly damaged.

TRADE PACT WITH SOVIET, LATEST

LONDON, Aug. 7 (British Wireless).—Mr. R. A. Butler, in the House of Commons to-day, replied to a number of questions relating to the progress of negotiations for a trade agreement with Russia.

He said: "Lord Halifax recently sent instructions to the British Ambassador at Moscow to seek a further interview with the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, who had undertaken at his last interview to acquaint His Majesty's Government as soon as possible with the view of the Soviet Government."

"It has always been and still is the wish of H.M.G. that negotiations should make as rapid progress as possible."

"I have received reports that negotiations connected with trade matters are in progress."

LOSSES ABOARD TWO TRAWLERS

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that casualties in the trawler Marston were one officer killed, one officer and ten ratings missing, presumed killed, and six ratings wounded.

Casualties in the trawler Cape Finistere were one officer wounded, one rating killed and eight ratings wounded.

The loss of both vessels has already been announced.

Where Is Belgian Government?

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked for information on the present whereabouts and attitude of the Belgian Government.

Mr. Butler told the House that Lord Halifax was awaiting certain information. In the meantime he preferred not to give a detailed reply.

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